

UC-NRLF



\$B 190 722

PK
1983
T9
1893
Suppl.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

HINDÚSTÁNI AS IT OUGHT TO BE SPOKEN.

TWEEDIE.

YC186354

EXERCISE No. 2, PAGE 12.

The tea is getting ready.¹ Give (me) a little 'dál-bhát.'² The (native) butter³ is not good. Wait a little; there is not butter (*or*, no butter). Take away the curd; bring milk. The table servant is not present (*or*, is absent; *or*, away). Come along! the coffee is ready. The man is tall, but the woman is short. The woman's brother is bad. The man's daughter is good. That's enough! Be off with you!

EXERCISE No. 3, PAGE 12.

Achhe laṛke-ko bulá,o. Achhe laṛkon-ko bulá,o. Chhoṭi laṛki-ko le-já,o. Chhoṭi laṛki, on-ko le-já,o. Chhoṭi laṛki,-on-ke roṭi-makhan (11. Notes) le-já,o. Chhoṭi laṛki, áṇ házir hain. Admi taiyár hain. Ghoṛe taiyár hain. Auraten achhi hain. Laṛka lamba hai. Laṛki, áṇ lambi hain. Khidmatgár-ko bulá,o. Khidmatgáron-ko bulá,o. Chhoṭi háziri bahut achhi hai. Dál-bhát do. Auratoṇ-ko dál-bhát do. Bhát lá,o. Cháwal lá,o. Thoṛa bhát do. Mard kharáb tha. Aurat achhi thi. Chhoṭi háziri taiyár hoti thi. Sabr karo! bhát taiyár hota hai. Achhi kitáb. Háziri taiyár hai. Bahut achha!

EXERCISE No. 4, PAGE 25.

The young lady of the house is not in the house. The venetian-blinds are open. Shut the door. Pull the pankha. Pull the pankha hard. The servants are not present. The children are taking (*lit.* 'eating') the air in the carriage.

¹ Correct 'hota' into 'hoti,' 'chá,e' being fem.

² Some words are better left untranslated.

³ Generally left untranslated, 'ghi.'

The door is shut. If the man's brother should-come, then say, that I am 'not at home.' If the man had-come, then, the arrangement would-have-been good. The man has called a girl. The man has called the girl. The man has given (19. p. 25 and 22. p. 31.) a dress to his wife. The Magistrate has done sound justice. Call the servants. The young lady is doing-up (*lit.* is making ready) the house-accounts. Give (me some) bread; please give (me some) milk; please fetch (some) water. Take away the children. Dinner is ready. (i.e. *on a servi*). I am going into the drawing-room. Dont make a noise! I shall (*or*, arn going to) sleep. You are father and mother to me!

EXERCISE No. 5, PAGE 26.

Kitáb zamín par rakh-do. Shíshe ke darwázah band-karo. Jhilmili khol-do. Roṭi, páni, dúdh líjiye. Laṛke-logon̄-ko hál-kamre men̄ le-já,o. Zor-se thelo, darwázah khulega-Darwázah khol-do. Gore-ko roṭi díjiye. Ghoṛe-ko páni do (*or*, pilá,o). Agar ádmi buláta, to, laṛke-log ghar men̄ áte. Bolte-hi, naukar, oñ-ko buláya. Sáhib-ne khidmatgár-ko bakhshísh di (22. p. 31.) hai. Wuh laṛke-ko márta hai. Wuh laṛke-ko máregi. Mard-ne ek laṛka mára hai. Mard-ne ek laṛki mári hai. Mard-ne aurat-ko khúrák di hai. Aurat-ne bahut koshish ki hai. Maiṇ játa húṇ. Wuh gaya hai. Chup rao! Sáhib sota hai; mem-sáhibah nínd-se leti hai; mís-sáhibah Hindústáni zabán sikhti hai. Sabr kíjiye! akhbár paṛhta húṇ. Laṛke-log bághíche men̄ já, enge. Laṛke-log hál-kamre men̄ já-saken̄.

EXERCISE No. 6, PAGE 32.

This horse is mine. This is my horse. I approve (*i.e.*, 'like') my own horse. I like his horse. Bring my horse.

BERKELEY
LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF
CALIFORNIA

8.5.3

PK

121

HINDÚSTÁNI AS IT OUGHT TO BE SPOKEN.

SUPPLEMENT.

BEING TRANSLATIONS OF ALL THE EXERCISES AND OF 'THE READER,' CONTAINED IN THAT BOOK ; TOGETHER WITH COPIOUS REFERENCES CONNECTING THE TRANSLATIONS WITH THE TEXT-BOOK, AND NOTES ILLUSTRATIVE OF INDIAN WAYS, CUSTOMS AND HISTORY ALLUDED TO IN THE TEXT.

J. TWEEDEIE,
Bengal Civil Service.

Calcutta

THACKER, SPINK & Co.

LONDON : W. THACKER, & CO., 87, NEWGATE STREET.

1893

[All rights reserved.]

LOAN STACK

PRINTED BY THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA.

PK 1983

T9

1893

suppl.

NOTE.

THESE Translations are issued as promised in the Preface to the Second Edition of 'Hindústáni as it Ought to be Spoken.' The Author deprecates any conclusions being drawn from them either as to his ordinary style of English composition, or as to his nationality. The book has two 'Parts ;' first, the 'Exercises,' and then 'The Reader.' The Translations into English are in all instances close. But in each 'Part,' the closeness opens out a little as you get on. Reading aloud the earlier Translations of each 'Part' will give you an excellent idea of the modifications—in respect of order of words, and so forth—through which English must pass, before it can be reproduced in Hindústáni. A good exercise for the student is to write for himself, translations in sound idiomatic English, carefully thinking out how many ordinary English phrases can be covered by the Hindústáni at his command. Thus in Selection No. 10, for such a phrase as 'his affairs did not go on in a satisfactory manner,' (which is hardly 'English,') you may find half-a-dozen idiomatic modes of translation.

The Translations as printed will also give you a clue to English composition as turned out by natives of the country.

The figures within brackets in this book refer to the Manual. 'p.' stands for the 'paragraph,' or section on any page quoted. Thus, (38) means page 38 of the Manual; (73. p. 5) means page 73, para. 5 of the same.

Patna, 10th August 1893.

J. T



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation

PART I.
EXERCISES.

SUPPLEMENT

TO

HINDÚSTÁNI AS IT OUGHT TO BE SPOKEN.

EXERCISE No. 1, PAGE 9.

THE man's mother is present (*or*, here). The woman's son and the man's sister are here. The boy's bread is ready. Call (*or*, summon) a man. Call a man.¹ Hear! (*or*, hey you !) call the lady's son. Hey you ! take away the lady's daughter. The lady's brother is here. The European's horse is ready. The water of the bath (*or*, *simply*, the bath) is ready. Have patience ! Hold your tongue ! Get out of the way ! Let it alone !

¹ There is no *explainable* difference between this sentence and the preceding one ; it is a matter of perception.

EXERCISE NO. 2, PAGE 12.

The tea is getting ready.¹ Give (me) a little 'dál-bhát.'² The (native) butter³ is not good. Wait a little; there is not butter (*or*, no butter). Take away the curd; bring milk. The table servant is not present (*or*, is absent; *or*, away). Come along! the coffee is ready. The man is tall, but the woman is short. The woman's brother is bad. The man's daughter is good. That's enough! Be off with you!

EXERCISE NO. 3, PAGE 12.

Achhe lárke-ko bulá,o. Achhe lárkon-ko bulá,o. Chhoṭi lárki-ko le-já,o. Chhoṭi lárki,ön-ko le-já,o. Chhoṭi lárki,-on-ke roṭi-makhan (11. Notes) le-já,o. Chhoṭi larki,án házir hain. Admi taiyár hain. Ghoṛe taiyár hain. Auraten achhi hain. Laṛka lamba hai. Laṛki,án lambi hain. Khidmatgár-ko bulá,o. Khidmatgáron-ko bulá,o. Chhoṭi háziri bahut achhi hai. Dál-bhát do. Auraton-ko dál-bhát do. Bhát lá,o. Cháwal lá,o. Thoṛa bhát do. Mard kharáb tha. Aurat achhi thi. Chhoṭi háziri taiyár hoti thi. Sabr karo! bhát taiyár hota hai. Achhi kitáb. Háziri taiyár hai. Bahut achha!

EXERCISE NO. 4, PAGE 25.

The young lady of the house is not in the house. The venetian-blinds are open. Shut the door. Pull the pankha. Pull the pankha hard. The servants are not present. The children are taking (*lit.* 'eating') the air in the carriage.

¹ Correct 'hota' into 'hoti,' 'chá,e' being fem.

² Some words are better left untranslated.

³ Generally left untranslated, 'ghi.'

The door is shut. If the man's brother should-come, then say, that I am 'not at home.' If the man had-come, then, the arrangement would-have-been good. The man has called a girl. The man has called the girl. The man has given (19. p. 25 and 22. p. 31.) a dress to his wife. The Magistrate has done sound justice. Call the servants. The young lady is doing-up (*lit.* is making ready) the house-accounts. Give (me some) bread; please give (me some) milk; please fetch (some) water. Take away the children. Dinner is ready. (*i.e.* *on a servi*). I am going into the drawing-room. Dont make a noise! I shall (*or*, am going to) sleep. You are father and mother to me!

EXERCISE No. 5, PAGE 26.

Kitáb zamín par rakh-do. Shíshe ke darwázah band-karo. Jhilmili khol-do. Roṭi, páni, dúdh líjiye. Laṛke-logoṇ-ko hál-kamre men̄ le-já,o. Zor-se ḥelo, darwázah khulega. Darwázah khol-do. Gore-ko roṭi díjiye. Ghoṛe-ko páni do (*or*, pilá,o). Agar ádmi buláta, to, laṛke-log ghar men̄ áte. Bolte-hi, naukar, on̄-ko buláya. Sáḥib-ne khidmatgár-ko bakhshísh di (22. p. 31.) hai. Wuh laṛke-ko márta hai. Wuh laṛke-ko máregi. Mard-ne ek laṛka mára hai. Mard-ne ek laṛki mári hai. Mard-ne aurat-ko khúrák di hai. Aurat-ne bahut koshish ki hai. Maiṇ játa húṇ. Wuh gaya hai. Chup rao! Sáḥib sota hai; mem-sáḥibah nínd-se leti hai; míś-sáḥibah Hindústáni zabán sikhti hai. Sabr kíjiye! akhbár paṛhta húṇ. Laṛke-log bágħiche men̄ já,en̄ge. Laṛke-log hál-kamre men̄ já-saken.

EXERCISE No. 6, PAGE 32.

This horse is mine. This is my horse. I approve (*i.e.*, 'like') my own horse. I like his horse. Bring my horse.

Bring my horse for me. I wish my horse for myself. I want my horse for him. That man—for his (own) brother—is fetching mangoes. That man—for his (another person's) brother—is bringing mangoes. Leave your (own) work; do my work. Go to your (own) left. Eat your (own) dinner. Eat his dinner. He has eaten his (own) dinner. He has eaten his (another person's) dinner. From thy word thy vice becomes evident. I—on my own behalf—have made many endeavours. (*lit.* much attempt.) That woman—for herself—is demanding alms. I myself shall go.

EXERCISE No. 7, PAGE 32.

Apni rassi khíñcho ; us-ki chhoṛ-do. Wuh apna naukar buláta hai. Wuh us-ke naukar-ko buláta hai. Apne dáhine ghumo. Wuh—apni miñnat se—daulatmand hú,a hai. Us-ne—us-ki madad se—tarakki pá,i hai. Wuh apna khána khá,ega. Wuh us-ki jagah pá,ega. Us-ne, apni ma ke wáste ek kursi lá,i. Us-ne, das rúpíye, us-ke naukar ke wáste, laye hain. Maiñ apne wáste yih cháhta hún. Yih meri ṭopi hai. Us-ne mera ṭat̄tu mol-liya hai. Maiñ khud karúṅga. Rája-sáhib-ne khud kaha tha.

EXERCISE No. 8, PAGE 36.

Your faithful-one,¹ to-day, from a journey has arrived. Is your health good? When are you going away (*lit.* will you go away)? Your slave² will go to-morrow. Yesterday I was ill. Yesterday my brother became ill; to-day he is well. His (*or,* her)² daughter is here. When became (she)

¹ The English idiom is, of course, only ‘I.’

² The context alone can decide. The ‘*thing owned*’ being fem. you have ‘*ki*’—whether the owner be male or female. (3. i.)

present? (=when did she come?) To that man, give bread and beer. I have called (*or*, sent for) a girl. Is she here? Yes! she is here. To me a clean collar give. This girl's father is dead. That boy's mother is dead. That man is bad. No! That (one) is not bad; this (one) is bad. Why are you going?

EXERCISE NO. 9, PAGE 36.

Ap, apne safar se, kab pahunche hain? Kal pahuncha. Kal chalá-já, únga. Kal meri bahin bímár hú,i; áj us-ka mizáj achha hai. Admi ka beṭa házir hai. Main-ne us-ko buláya. Ghar ke lamp sáf nahín hain. Khidmatgár! peg lá,o. Hán! sahib!

EXERCISE NO. 10, PAGE 36.

What man is at the door—him call. What man's horse is present—call *his* father. (*i.e.*, call the father of the man whose horse is here.) What children are bad—them punish. What girls are good—them pet. What water is in the glass—that give to me. No! Sir! that water is not clean; (your) slave is bringing clean water. Who is calling? What is it? (*or*, what's wanted?) Give water to the horse at the door. The girl who came to-day is ill.

EXERCISE NO. 11, PAGE 37.

Jo achhi laṛki hál-kamre men̄ hai, us-ko piyár karo. Jis ádmi ka báp kal pahuncha hai, us-ko bulá,iye. Jo sab kálar dráj men̄ hai, so lá,o. Jo sab kamízeṇ main-ne kal dhobi-ko di thíṇ—we us-ne nahín lín hain. Kaun házir hai? (*or*, simply, kaun hai?) Kaun laṛka házir hai? Kaun laṛke házir hai? Kya (*or*, kaun,) ghar achha hai? Gore-ka ghar achha hai.

EXERCISE NO. 12, PAGE 41.

Sirdár! ¹ light the fire. (*lit.* give fire in the fire-place.) Shall I (*or*, am I to, *Subjunctive*) give wood, or coals? Coals. Which table shall I prepare? The card-table. Tell the sirdár that (he)—all my things—quickly—in a box—shall place. The oil-light is not burning (*i.e.*, ‘wont burn’); bring a wax-candle quickly. Bring a quill; this steel-pen isn’t good. The whole house—mats,² carpets, tables, pictures and the various other things—clean. What sort of men are you! As (are) the masters, so (are) the servants.

EXERCISE NO. 13, PAGE 42.

Wuh kaisa ádmi hai? Jitna dúdh ghar meñ hai, itna lá,o. Almári meñ kitni chízen hain? Bahut ádmi házir hain. Ág jalá-do. Lakṛi (*or*, hezam) nahín hai. Báwarchi-kháne se kuchh lá,o. Mujh-ko kuchh (*or*, thora) lál-kághaz díjiye. Tel-batti bujh-ga,i hai; dúsri lá,o; kursi par rakh-do; tab³ já,o.

EXERCISE NO. 14, PAGE 44.

There is a large tree in front of the house. Because of fear, they did not go out. With me, there is not even one rupee (*i.e.*, I have not even, &c.). For your sake, everyone will exert himself (*lit.* ‘make endeavour’). Don’t come this way; go that way. Compared with this, that is the good (one) (74. p. 8.) (*i.e.*, this is better than that). How shall I do this work? As you think best. I keep lots of horses (*lit.* with me are many horses). (75. p. 13.)

¹ Head house-servant; best left untranslated. (35.)

² When a word like ‘sab’ has already given a plural sense, the plural terminations may be omitted. (185.)

³ ‘Aur,’ *and*, would hardly be idiomatic; ‘tab,’ *then*, is better.

EXERCISE NO. 15, PAGE 45.

Gore-log naddi ke us-pár ga,e hain. Chirágh ke níche andhera. Ráste men, main-ne do sher dekhe hain. Wuh shahar ki taraf játa tha. Is tarah daulatmand hú,a. Mere liye, bahut koshish ki thi.¹ Ba-nisbat is-ki, marna bihtar hai. Doston ke bich jhagڑa karna (15. p. 13.) kharáb hai. Jaj sáhib ke yahán, bahut taswíren hain. Us-ne, mere hukm ke mutábik, yih kám kiya hai.

EXERCISE NO. 16, PAGE 51.

From among these two, which does your Honour approve? In my opinion, this is the good (one) (*i.e.*, the better of the two). May your Honour be pleased to take it²; there is another with your faithful-one (*i.e.*, I've got another one). All right! (Your) slave to-day at evening (=this evening,) will send (it) to Your Honour; otherwise, it wont be of any use. Good! please send (it).

In the field is growing-rice; in the cook-house is dry-rice; on the table is cooked-rice. Although I should see him again, still, I should not be able to recognise him. I do not preserve recollection regarding that matter. (=I don't remember about that.) Several people are saying, (*or*, the report is,) that there are lots of thieves in the city. I am becoming well acquainted with the Hindústáni language.

¹ The Nominative, or Agent '*us-ne*' is here left unexpressed, as is often the case.

² Be careful not to admire anything which a native shows you. If you do, he may insist on your taking it, and will await a future reward.

EXERCISE No. 17, PAGE 52.

The Empress's son came into this country. He put up with the Governor-General. The Empress herself could not come. All the kings, rájas,¹ mahárájas,¹ the nobility and the common-people went (to) Calcutta in order to see the son of the Empress. The prince, also, in order to see the people, made journeys into all the country. From this, every one was extremely gratified.

If my word is not agreeable to you (if what I've said, doesn't suit you) then, I shall go away. This man is not rich; on the contrary, he is poor. In as much as you have not done this work, therefore, you will get punishment. (50. Notes). When the rainy-season is a good one, then the cultivators² are happy. When I shall be ready, then I shall go out with you. With the object of making me happy, (he) gave me a tip.

EXERCISE No. 18, PAGE 53.

Go³-kih һuzúr bímár hain, hanoz maut ki ԁar nahín hai. Agarchi һuzúr-ne һukm diya hai, tá-ham maiṇ yih kam nahín karúṅga. Suno! to! maiṇ Kalkatte já,úṅga; aur jab-tak maiṇ nahín phir á,úṇ, tab-tak tum yaháṇ rahoge. Jab-tak maiṇ nahín pukáṛūṇ, tab-tak mat á,iye. Jis-waqt maiṇ is ádmi ko kuchh bát kahúṇ, us waqt tak áp áj ke akhbár dekh-lenge.

¹ These words are best left untranslated; when used as English words, they are (as here) made plural by the English 's.' They are titles of rank.

² *Ri,áya*, an Arabic plural but in common use. It does not change in the oblique cases. The Sing. is *ra,lyat*.

³ 'Go' is from the Persian, *guftan*, to say, speak. *Go-kih* therefore means *lit.* 'said that.'

Is mulk ke zamíndárán (73. p. 6.) daulatmand hain ; aksar ápas men jhagre karte hain. Jab barsát achhi hai, tab ri,áya-ko acchi fasl milti hain. Im sál barsát káfi nahín hú,i hai ; pas, fasl sab kharáb hain.

Maiñ sheron se ñarta hún. Jangal men maiñ-ne do sher dekhe the. We, ham se ñarne lage, aur buland áwáz karte, bhág-ga,e. Darmiyán ráh ke, ham logon-ko ek naddi mili ; kishti men pár hú,e.

EXERCISE No. 19, PAGE 55.

I'm awfully happy ; my father has given me a lot of rupees. I shall buy (some) horses, right-off. Hang the clothes quickly in the wardrobe. It will be necessary to go. [You must go ; you'll have to go.] By chance to a cock a pearl appeared ; (he) said, that, 'what's the use of this 'thing ? A pearl is a jeweller's article ; for me one grain ' (of) (73. p. 3.) barley would be preferable.' On speaking, he died of hunger.

EXERCISE No. 20, PAGE 55.

Darmiyán ráh ke, mujh-ko ek dost mila tha. Safar men, us-ko dariya mila tha. Murgh-ko ek moti mila tha. Ittifá-kan, bádsháh ki dukhtar-ko, naddi ke kináre par, ek laṛka mila tha. Wuh¹ bolne laga, kih, ráh men mujh-ko do bágh mile the ; magar us-ka yár-ne kaha, kih, 'is jagah² men ko,i bágh nahín hain,' pas, chup-raha.

¹ Not the 'laṛka' of the preceding sentence.

² 'Jagah' is best left unchanged except in the oblique cases of the plural (jaghon) ; though 'jage' does occur in the Manual.

EXERCISE NO. 21, PAGE 59.

Hey you ! whither are you going ? Why are you asking ? What do you mean to say ! you won't give me an answer ! Oh yes ! your lordship ! I'll give you an answer, I'm going to the bázár.¹ Very good ! No fault ! Go on ! Her Majesty's justice ! thieves have plundered all my property ! be pleased to give an order that the police-constables at-once make investigation. Alas ! Alas ! it is a calamity !² we shall make search on all sides—North, South, East (and) (11. Note.) West. Say ! what (95. foot-note 1) property has been lost.

This man is wise ; that is a fool. This woman is very lean ; but her husband is very fat. This cloth is thin and narrow ; to me, strong and broad cloth is necessary (=I want, &c.) is such cloth with you ? (=have you any such cloth?). The black cloth is strong. You fool ! I am asking-for white cloth, you are bringing out black cloth—get along with you !³ Bearer ! (35.) Yes, my lord ! The brown horse is ill ! Good gracious ! how did it come-about ? What do I know ! Run, quick ! fetch a purgative (purge-medicine)⁴ from the bazar. (Your) servant will send a

¹ Best left untranslated.

² Please correct the text ; it should be ‘*afsos*,’ not *áfsos*.

³ Struggle against the effects of the climate on the temper. Our irate purchaser, observe, had never told the poor cloth-seller that it was white cloth he was wanting.

⁴ Compound nouns are made either like ours, two words joined ; e.g. *árám-kursi*, an easy-chair; *háth-páṅkha*, a hand-punka; or, more frequently, by two words connected by “*ka*” or “*ki*,” e.g. *bál ka tel* hair-oil ; *ghore ka chábuk*, a horse-whip ; *tás ki mez*, a card-table.

messenger.¹ No ! you lazy creature ! in the meantime the horse may die. Run yourself ! Be off !

EXERCISE NO. 22, PAGE 60.

Are ! tum kya karte ho ? Kuchh nahīn ! To, yih sab shor-ghol kya hai ? Kháli ápas meñ bát-chít karte haiṇ. Bará-made meñ mat bako ; shor ke bá,is, maiṇ kám nahīn kar-sakta húṇ. We ádmi kaun haiṇ ? Kisán haiṇ, khudáwand !² Kya cháhte haiṇ ? Kahte haiṇ, kih apne zamíndár ke zulm se, fasl sab zabit hú,i haiṇ ; insáf mángte haiṇ. Lekin, in-hoṇ ka bayán sach hai ya nahīn ? Khuda jáne !³ hasb zábitah, donoṇ taraf kuchh kuchh sach hai, o kuchh kuchh jhúth hai. Albattah we gharíb log jhúth bát nahīn kah-enge. Huzúr chhe mahínoṇ se, is mulk meñ rahe haiṇ ; o sab jánte ;⁴ ghulám ki rá,i yih hai, kih, jo ko,i sirf nisf bayán ittimád kare, wuh achha insáf karega.

EXERCISE NO. 23, PAGE 70.

What week has passed—in it I have bought two horses. Last year, the cultivators⁵ were very poor ; this year, their

¹ You may freely use ‘*chaprási*,’ as if it were an English word. The last part of the Exercise illustrates how no superior servant will do any thing at all, if there be an inferior servant within call. Yet this ‘bearer’ was not *quite* a good man. He should have said nothing to his master ; but sent the ‘*máli*’ (35) to search for the ‘*chaprási*,’ while he—the bearer—awaited results in his house.

² A native will always add a polite word, whether English idiom requires it or not.

³ Subj. ‘may know,’ or ‘may perhaps know’ (*jánna*, to know).

⁴ Our astute Asiatic, dealing with a foolish youth, here ventures on an impertinence under cover of a compliment. Alas ! Alas ! how many men—and women too,—do not wait for even six months’ experience, before dogmatizing about India.

⁵ ‘*Ri,dyā*.’

crop is a good one, so they are happy. The English year, on January's first date—begins. My watch has gone out of order. His (*or her*) watch goes fast; and my brother's watch goes slow. They are of no use. I bought three yards and three-quarters. They bought two-and-a-half maunds (of) (73. p. 5.) coal. Waken me at a quarter to five. At what o'clock will you go out? I shall go out in the evening; at what o'clock, I do not at-present know. Is every thing correct? Yes! my Lord. Put the night-light into the bath-room.

EXERCISE NO. 24, PAGE 71.

Us-ka¹ kán chhoṭa hai. Us-ki chháti sufed hai. Us-ka rukh lál hai. Us-ka dil halkah hai. Us-ka jabṛa baṛa hai. Us-ke háthoṇ par, dastáne hain̄. Bahut pasína tha. Us-ka kándha mazbút hai. Ek pá,o do. Us-ne pandrah ghoṛe mol-liye hain̄. Un-ke wáste kitna diya hai? Nau hazár, sát sau, chí,ási rúpíye. Panch sau, be,ális ádmi házir the. Ham-ko paune tín díjiye. Wuh pahla hai; wuh sáni hai. Maiṇ us-ko tín duffe bola. Yih baras garm hai. I'm sál, barsát achhi hai. Aj, ek pahar ke wakt, maiṇ Kalkatte² já,ún. Ka,e baje báhir ga,e the? Paune tín baje.

¹ Remember, once for all, that the 'ka' and the 'ki' go by the thing owned; not by the owner. So that 'us-ka' is *not necessarily 'his'*; nor is 'us-ki' necessarily 'her.' Either word may, according to context, mean 'his,' or 'her' or 'its.' And the same is true of 'is-ka,' 'is-ki'; 'un-ka,' 'un-ki' and all other genitives which are possessive pronouns. (30. p. 6.)

² No preposition is required in this connection.

EXERCISE No. 25, PAGE 78.

A good man will give alms to the poor. To give alms, to say (one's) prayers, (and) to fast—these three things are pleasing to God. This church's clergyman's name—what is it? I don't know. The soul's rest is in heaven; wicked mens' punishment will be in hell. There is no religion (such), that in it there are not both good and bad men. In one year there are twelve months. In each year there are 365 days. The peasants first-of-all sow the seed, afterwards they plant-out the seedlings in the field. If the rains fail, then, the crop turns-out bad; the poor people get sometimes only a quarter crop, or a one-eighth crop. Then the landlords also are in a bad way. They do not get their rent; they are unable to pay the Government revenue, so their properties are lost at auction-sale.¹

EXERCISE No. 26, PAGE 79.

Im sal, rí,áya-ko solah áne ki fasl milegi. Sab-ko,i khush hoga; káshtkárán, málíkán, (73. p. 6.) Sirkár-Bahádur. Shaitán ádmi,oṇ ka dushman hai; Khuda us-ka dost hai. Mazhab se, rúḥ ka sulh áta hai. Lát pádri sáhib parson,² tashrif lá,enge. (76. p. 17.). Ek itwár-ko chhoȓ-ke, girja har ek itwár-ko khula hai.

Meri ghaṛi thík hai? Nahín, sáhib! tez chalti hai. Kitne rúpiye ghar men̑ hai? Tín sau, chár kúri, terah.

¹ In India the land belongs to the Crown in a more practical sense than in England. In Lord Cornwallis' time a great part of it was let out to various underlings of the old Government, at rents 'permanently settled.' A public sale of these subordinate rights takes place whenever default occurs in making full payment of the rent due to Government.

² Not an English word.

Shám-ko gídār baghíche men áte hain. Parson se, main yaháñ nahíñ áya hún. Kaun tárikh-ko chale? Julá,i mahíne ki sát tárikh-ko.

EXERCISE No. 27, PAGE 82.

In the rainy season, the jungle and undergrowth become very high; all¹ the rivers are large; tree, plain, grass—all things become (things) of green colour.² In the hot weather, it is necessary that no one go into the heat-of-the-sun; but it is frequently the case, that in the season of heat, every one keeps in good health. In the cold weather, the climate is extremely pleasant; but, by reason of the low-temperature, colds-in-the-head and several sorts of illness afflict mankind.

EXERCISE No. 28, PAGE 83.

Pachham ki taraf se, túfán áti hai. Waháñ bijli dekhta hún. Suniye! garajta hai!³ Nahíñ sun-sakta hún. Shahar men bahut dúkán hain; magar ráste sab tang hain. Jare ke mausam men, kuhásah áta hai. Rel-gári,áñ⁴ do pahar ke waqt pahunchenge. Is chauk men dúkán nahíñ hain. Bázár ke nazdik hai; is liye dúkán nahíñ hain. Táláb ka páni, nihar ke páni se, bihtar hai. (74. p. 8.) Maídáñ men baṛi táláb hai. Ayande Janři mahine ki das tárikh-ko, mela hoga. Ap kabhi Sonpúr mele ga,e the?

¹ See Glossary, *sub voce* 'Sab.'

² Lit. a green colour's things.

³ Lit. 'it is thundering.'

⁴ The English word 'taren' (train,) is now commonly used wherever the Railway system has reached. The Verb will be sing. if this word is used.

EXERCISE No. 29, PAGE 84.

Many wild-beasts live in the jungle. The Lion is the King of the Forest. Lions are scarce in Hindústán ;¹ tigers are numerous ; often, having seized human beings, (they) eat them (=they often seize and eat human beings,) Every one is afraid of them. In the rainy season, snakes sometimes come into the house ; one must be very careful. From inside (=out of, 73. p. 5.) the wall, scorpions come-out. The birds of Hindústán¹ do not sing. The peacock's note (*lit. 'voice,'*) is very disagreeable. English people eat many fowls ; they are cheap in this country.

EXERCISE No. 30, PAGE 85.

Jab ghás únchi hai, tab, bahut samp hai. Tará,i men, shikári-ko, bahut sher aur háthi,áñ milte hain. Bhál pahár-on men rahta hai. Is mulk ke shikár men se.² jangli sú,ar ka shikár sab se achha hai.¹ Jangli sú,ar ke shikár ke wáste, tez ghoṛa zarúr hai. Laṛke-logon ke wáste ṭaṭṭu,áñ kám-áte hain. Is mulk men, tín mausam hain ; járe ka mausam, garmi ka mausim, aur barsát ka mausam.

EXERCISE No. 31, PAGE 88.

Ayah ! is every thing ready ? Yes ! mum ! every thing is right. What sort of a person are you ! there's no soap, and

¹ There is no native idea, or name, which answers to our word 'India.' 'Hindústán' is, comparatively speaking, a small portion of the Peninsula, lying in the North-West and Central parts.

² 'i.e. 'from among the sports of this country, wild-pig's sport is the best.' (74. p. 8.) Unfortunately, '*sú,ar*' has been omitted from the Glossary. See (83 and 84.)

you say, ‘every thing’s right.’ My fault! pray, excuse me! Is there water in the tub? No! mum! the water-man¹ is sick to-day. Then what am I to do? Give four pice to a coolie; then he’ll bring water. All right! call a coolie, and put the soap (and) (11. *Note.*) the towel inside. The tailor² also is absent! every one is sick to-day. My Lady! the true word is this:—that to-day there is a grand show; therefore, all the people are making the false-excuse of sickness. Your humble-servant is here!

EXERCISE NO. 32, PAGE 89,

Palang ke wáste sáf chádar lá,o. Sab chádar dhobi ke pás hain. Kab se dhobi ke pás hain? Kal se. Kitáb sab mez par rakh-do; tab kitáb ki tipái sáf karo. Dekho, to! kaisi maili hai; garm páni, sábun se sáf karo; tab mom-raughan se pálish³-karo.⁴ Kabhi-kabhi samp ghar men áte hain; pas, har wakt (*or* hameshah) khabardár hona cháhiye. Bichu bhi aur til-chat्ते díwálon men se nikalte hain; o písu, o khaṭmal, o machhar, har jagah hain.

¹ You will soon learn to speak of your servants—not by the English, but—by the native word. See page (35.) A few head-servants you may call by their personal names,—if you know them. Only persons who are partially English speak of their ‘valet,’ ‘groom,’ ‘washer-man,’ and so on.

² A ‘darzi,’ who sits in the Verandah, and does the nearest thing to nothing, which human ingenuity can reach, is a fixed institution in every house where there are ladies. *Useful* sewing is not commonly done by ladies themselves.

³ English, ‘polish.’

⁴ If you are a purist, you may say ‘tab chikna’ or ‘mom-raughan lagá,do,’ instead of what is given above. But, ‘pálish karo’ is more appropriate to what you mean; and is understood by all servants, and ‘polishers.’

EXERCISE NO. 33, PAGE 89.

Your father came out of the house at noon. He came back at dark. What's to-day's date? To-day is the 8th of July.¹ My body is weak; I feel a pain in my stomach. Show (me) (your) tongue. It is a yellow colour's (tongue.)¹ (=the tongue is of a yellow colour.) medicine is not necessary; you must take exercise on horseback, morning (and) evening. No! only a few days ago, I fell from my (73. p. 5) horse. Far better you should give (pres. subj. 3rd pers. plur.) (29. p. 2.) medicine! All right! I'll give.

EXERCISE NO. 34, PAGE 89.

Ek din, lomri-ne, jangal men se nikal-kar, angúr per dekhe. Kahi,² kih, 'dekho to! albattah we angúr baṛe o míṭthe hain, kuchh lúṅga.' Lekin angúr ghar ke chhaṭ par the; pas, lomri kúdne lagi; chāṛh nahíñ saki; ek angúr per bhi nahíñ háth-dál³-saki. Uḍás ho-kar, kahi, kih, 'be-shakk baṛa khaṭte hain; o chal-di.⁴

EXERCISE NO. 35, PAGE 94.

In a man's house, one hundred rupees, by theft, were lost. He gave information to the Magistrate. The Magistrate, having sent for all the servants, to each man, a stick

¹ Your rule for 'ka,' 'ke,' 'ki' never fails. Translate lit. 'To-day, July-month's 8th date is.' The date,(fem.) is the thing owned by the month.

² 3rd pers. sing. fem. past-tense of *kahna*; agreeing with 'lomri', Never lose sight of the table of irregular past participles, which are also past-tenses (17. p. 17.) given on page (22).

³ Háth-dálna, to cast-hand-upon; seize.

⁴ Chal-dena, (22.).

(all) in measurement equal—gave ; and said, that, what man is the thief—*his* stick will increase one finger-(length). Then, to all, he^r gave dismissal. By night, the thief, from his stick, cut one finger-(length). In this way, the Magistrate spotted the thief, took the rupees from him, and gave punishment.

EXERCISE No. 36, PAGE 95.

Ek shakhs-ne dúsre se púchha, kih, 'Huzúr-ne darya ke safar aksar kiye² hain, kahiye, kya kya ajá,ib dekhe hain ?' Unhoñ-ne jawáb diya, kih, 'sab se yih ajúbah hai, kih 'main kináre tak salámat pahuncha.'

EXERCISE No. 37, PAGE 98.

There is a story that in a rainy season, a camel and an ass, in company, went on a journey. In the middle of the way, they came-on a river. The camel was the first to enter into the water ; the ass, on the bank, remained behind. The camel said, 'Hullo ! friend ! why aren't you 'coming on? the water is little. (*i.e.* shallow.)' He answered 'Certainly the water is only up-to your belly ; but it will 'be up-to my ears. I shall be drowned ; go you ahead ; 'excuse me.'

EXERCISE No. 38, PAGE 98.

Bakhíl-ne daulatmand ádmi se, kaha, 'Are ! Yár ! main 'safar-ko játa hún, mujh-ko apni angushtari díjiye ; úngli par 'dekhta dekhta, main áp-ko yád rakhúnga.' Daulatmand

¹ Nom. omitted, as is often the case. Understand '*unhoñ-ne*' (19. p. 25.) (30. p. 5. iii.)

² *Safar* being here plural.

ádmi-ne kaha, kih, 'jab tu (28. p. 3.) apni úngli kháli dekhta 'hai, tab, ham-ko yád rakh. (15. p. 16.)' Us-ne angúthi nahín di. (22.)

EXERCISE No. 39, PAGE 100.

Place an easy-chair for your mother, in the verandah. The night is dark ; we'll have to take out the lamp. Quite so ! take it away ! Having taken this note to the General, bring an answer. My groom is a clever chappie ; this evening, my horse bolted ; he, having ran, cutting off a corner,¹ and having seized the bridle, stopped the horse ; thus was I saved.

A bear is going over the sand ; by your Honor's good luck, your slave shall kill him ; please hand me a cartridge.

In time of war, the peasantry has a bad time of it. The army becomes master of all human beings, of all property ; it commits much oppression ; it plunders the crop of the field ; and by force drags off men and women to carry burdens. Alas ! Alas !

Post this letter. Sáhib ! it hasn't a postage-stamp on it ! You're right ! I've forgotten it, stick-on a stamp, and run quickly ; the post closes at a quarter to 5. And hear ! buy me four stamps, each of four ánahs value—That's all.

EXERCISE No. 40, PAGE 100.

Aj shikár-ko já,eñge. Kya kya shikár is nawáh men̄ haiñ ? Sher haiñ ; jangli sú,ar haiñ. Ko,i murghábi ? Hán ! bat haiñ, o cháhe bhi haiñ. Do kos sawár ho-kar jána hogá. Kuchh parwáh nahín hai ! járe ka mausam hai. Sach bát.

¹ Lit. 'by one side.'

lekin, do pahar ke wakt, bahut dhúp hai. Hamáre pás solah-ṭopí, áñ hain. Wuh bhi sach hai. Sabr kíjiye ! meri bandúk sáf nahíñ hai.

Kab phir á, enge? Shám-ko, sát baje. Lekin, mem-sáhib-log kya karenge? We ápas men tenis ka khel kar-sakti hain. Wuh meri zauje-ko pasand nahíñ hoga ; tín baje tak¹ lauṭana cháhiye. Bahut khúb ! sab ek sáth lauṭenge.

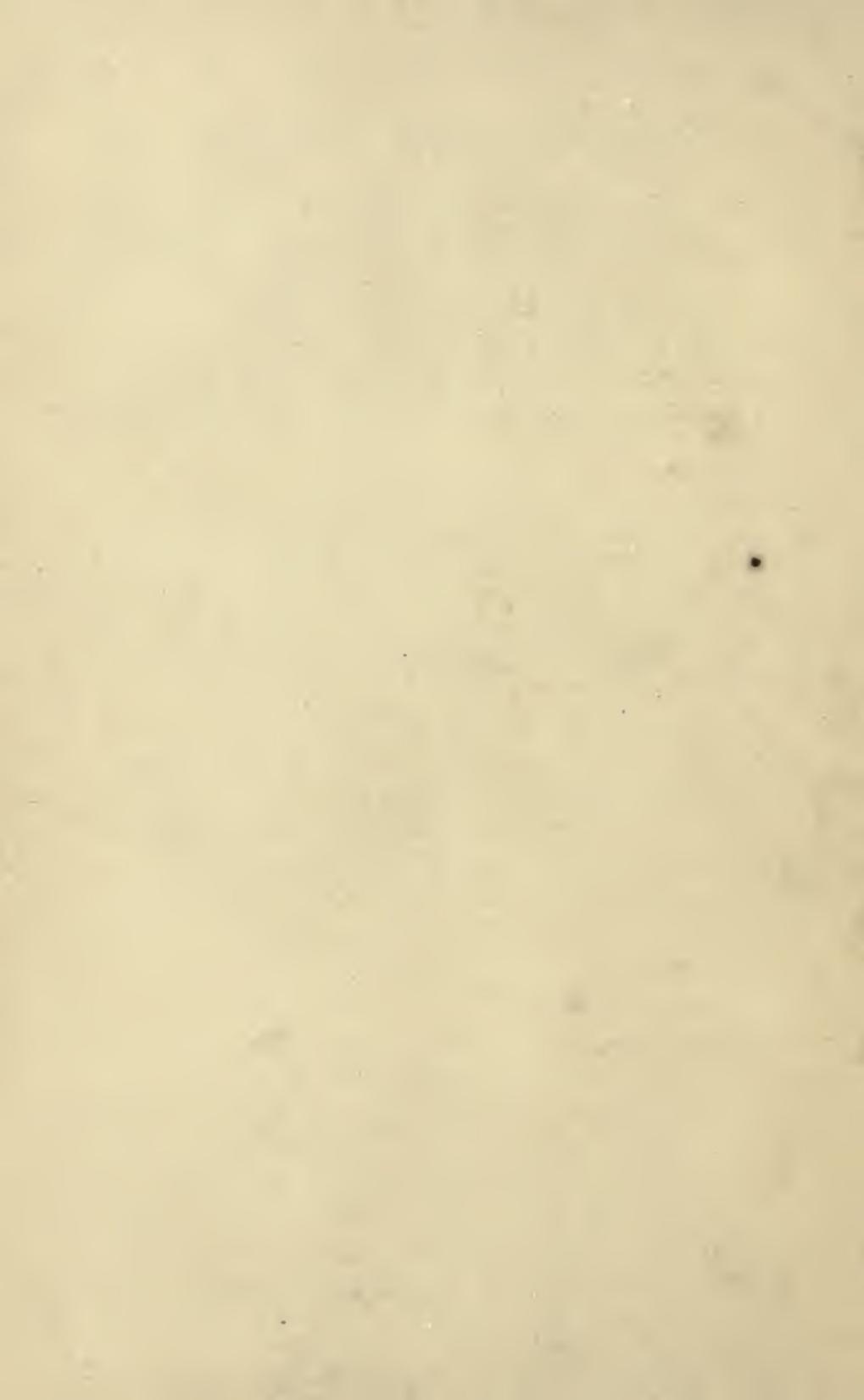
EXAMPLE, ON PAGE 104.

Whither your Honor goes, there will also the humble servant² go. Wherever your Honor may stay, there will your servant also stay. What people are your Honor's, these will be your slave's. Whatever God may be your Honor's, He will be mine also.

¹ This is the preposition to use with respect to time, where we use 'by'—e.g. 'he will be here by to-morrow, by evening, by five o'clock ;' 'he must have arrived by this time,' and so on.

² A young lady, reading the book with the Author, translated the Hindústáni word here, '*female monkey*.' Such errors should be avoided.

PART II.
“THE READER.”



“THE READER.”

SELECTION No. 1, PAGE 109.

The Ass and the Lion.

A certain Ass, in the rainy season, had, for its grazing, the moist and fresh¹ grass of the garden ; and for its drinking, the clear and cold and sweet water of a fountain came ready-to-hand. The Ass, having eaten and drunk, became very fat. In that neighbourhood, a Lion also was stopping. One day, the Ass began to make gambols with the Lion. The Lion, becoming displeased, showed his teeth. The Ass, taking this for smiling, commenced further annoyances. The Lion said. “If this impertinence—which thou (28. “p. 3.) art doing—were accompanied by understanding, “then, certainly, I should give thee punishment, but I have “pity on thy folly.”

MORAL:—Great people don’t trouble themselves about the words of fools.

SELECTION No. 2, PAGE 110.

The Cock and the Pearl.

A Cock, having become faint from hunger, in the search for grain, continued-scratching at a rubbish-heap. After

¹ *Tar-o-tázah*, or you may translate ‘fresh,’ only.

much delay, suddenly, a valuable pearl came-out. Having looked-at the pearl, the Cock, with great longing, said :—
 “ Alas ! after so much anguish-of-soul, I get only this pearl ;
 “ from which neither to my heart can satisfaction be, nor to
 “ my hunger, compensation. If some jeweller or a rich-
 “ man got this pearl, then, he would value it, and hold it
 “ precious ; for me, in hunger of such force, of barley or
 “ of gram one grain, than this (pearl) would be (*lit. was*)
 “ every-way better.”

MORAL :—Things of outward-show and ornament—in life’s real necessities,—are no good.

SELECTION NO. 3, PAGE III.

The Pups and the Ass.

In a peasant’s house was an Ass, and a female-dog also had been reared. The female-dog gave young. When the young became big, then, they made fine sports, and leaped (and) jumped. And the peasant,—these young-things’ dear gambols seeing—would-become much pleased, and them, with his own hand, would-feed (with) bread; and would-caress them. The Ass reflected in his heart, that, compared with these pups, I do much labour ; but my master, on them makes greater favour. So be it ! Let me too, in the manner of pups, jump-about till the master me also holds-dear.

Having thought this, the Ass, one day, began to let-fly kicks beyond moderation. The peasant at first fancied that perhaps the flies or the mosquitoes are troubling him (*i.e.* the donkey) but at-last it became obvious, that only from vice he is jumping. Then, the peasant, in the donkey’s

back, four or five¹ blows with such force—laid-on, that he forgot all his leaping (and) jumping.

MORAL :—Without understanding, to cause anyone's anger, for-certain brings evil.

SELECTION No. 3, PAGE III.

Horns or Legs.

A twelve-tiner, in a spring of water, saw his reflection ; so, observing his horns' form and beauty, he became well pleased ; but when his sight, upon his very thin legs, fell, then he began to say (that) :—“Why has God gifted me “with these badly-shaped legs, which throw discredit even on “my horns' beauty?” He stood thinking this in his heart, so-that, in the meantime, some hunter arrived. The stag fled so fast that to the hunter, hope of his reaching did not remain, but having gone a little distance, in the jungle's underwood, his horns stuck, and he was caught. Then he began to say :—“Alas ! Alas ! my bad-understanding ! I “was rejoiced at my horns ; these have become my death's “cause, and my legs I had held-in-contempt ; they, to me, in “saving me from death, did not make any failure” (*or* deficiency).

MORAL :—Whatever thing may-be, opportunely, a service doing-one, it is necessary to esteem it, granted that (*or* although) it is not ornamental.

Note.—In this translation and in others, the form of the English Genitive by ‘s’ has been used, however awkward, in order to show that your Rule for ‘ka,’ ‘ke,’ ‘ki,’ *always works*. Sometimes, however, that form of the English Genitive does not admit of being used and we

¹ ‘Five or four’ is the Hindústáni idiom.

must have recourse to ‘of’ (6. p. 4.). Thus, in *háth-áne ki ummed*, ‘arriving at,’ or ‘reaching’ (the stag) is that which ‘possesses’ the ‘hope’; that in which the ‘hope’ is planted or placed. Yet it would hardly be intelligible to write ‘to the hunter his arrival’s hope did not remain.’

For ‘us-ki,’ *read* ‘us-ke.’

SELECTION NO. 5, PAGE 112.

The Aged Servant.

There was—with a person—a very powerful hunting dog. Every day, for his master, he would-bring (17. p. 16. ii.) game, and the owner, too, was much esteeming that dog. At length, that dog become old; running’s power did not remain over-to-him. At last, by reason of debility, he could not see distance’s things.¹ In short, from hunting, he became (in) every way put-aside. In such a state, the owner also lessened the look-of-friendliness. His food was stopped. At last, (his owner) turned (him) out of the house. When the dog began to depart, then, weeping (he) represented to his master, that “I in my-youth sacrificed “myself on you; for years, I ran in hunting’s quest, and “received (*lit.* ‘ate’) many wounds, but, what! this self-“seeking world’s custom is this, that, now (that) I am help-“less—(even) up-to-the-point² of my remaining, there is no “consenter.”³

MORAL:—Old servants, from whom work cannot be—*their former rights to forget*, is great ingratitude.

¹ That is ‘things held possession of by distance,’ distant things.

² ‘Tak’ means all this.

³ See Note to last Selection. ‘*Mere rahne-ka rawádár*,’ ‘my remaining’s approver’; the ‘act of remaining’ *owning* a ‘person who approves of it.’

SELECTION No. 6.

The Crow, the Walnut and the Squirrel.

A Crow was hammering-away with its beak at a Walnut, but no impression on the Walnut was taking-place. A Squirrel saw : and said to the Crow :—“Why are you using so great “pains.” The Crow said :—“I have heard that a Walnut is a “thing of much tastiness, and when God, with this hardness, “has fastened it up, of-necessity, inside it—some great “delight will be. So I—in whatever way possible—shall “continue breaking it.”

The Squirrel said :—“I shall show you an easy plan ; “having carried the Walnut very far up into the air, let it-go “on to a stone’s opposite¹ slab ; by the shock of falling, it “will become smashed of-its-self.”²

The Crow acted in this very manner ; but, having descended, what does (he) see? that in truth, the Walnut indeed had become smashed ; but the Squirrel having taken the kernel, had gone off. Only the shells remained.

MORAL :—A self-seeking man—whatever advice³ he gives—in it⁴—to some extent, of-necessity, he takes-thought for his own advantage.

¹ ‘Samne-wáli,’ however, is not an *adjective*, but a *noun*, in ‘apposition’ with ‘chatán (which is *fem.*). You may translate, ‘On a slab of stone, which (slab) is an-opposite-thing (from the place from which you drop the walnut).

² ‘Khud,’ meaning ‘without any further trouble on your part.’

³ This is probably better than the foot-note No. 2, on page 114. The sentence is a difficult one to throw into any form of literal English.

⁴ Redundant, from an English point of view.

SELECTION NO. 7, PAGE 114.

The Lion, the King of the Forest.

A Lion, a Bear, a Leopard and a Wolf—all four—were in sporting's quest. All agreed, “Come, let us hunt in the “river-bank ; whatever game shall-fall to us, we shall divide “four equal shares.” It so happened, that (they) killed a ‘nîl-gáo’ ; and, according to the agreement, made equal four shares : it was nearly this that (*i.e.* it had just reached the moment when) each shall-take his own share. In the meantime, the Lion, having made-a-rush, said :—“Listen ! “brothers ! this share No. 1, by reason of our contract, is “mine ; and I am share No. 2’s claimant, for this reason, “that I am King of the Forest ; wherever hunting may take “place, to me one fourth-part, by way of revenue, falls. And “share No. 3 I shall-take for this reason, that in it are the “heart and vitals (*or* liver) as to which you are-aware that “(these are) my favourite-food. There remains^s share No. 4. “As-to-it, I don’t know how I can divide it among you three ; “than this (*i.e.* than making three parts of share No. 4) it is “better that I should-bring it also into my very own con- “sumption.” Having said this, the Lion, having licked-up the four shares, went-away ; and all (the others) remained, looking dejectedly at each other.

MORAL :—In keeping company with a masterful (person) loss always occurs.

SELECTION NO. 8, PAGE 115.

The Wolf and the Crane.

In a Wolf's throat, by accident, a bone stuck. Although he took (*or* had recourse to) very much coughing and straining, nevertheless the bone did not come-out ; still it did not

come out. Being forced to it, he went to a Crane, and said that, "Friend! both of us live in the same jungle; now, "perform neighbourly right; a bone has stuck in my throat, "and is a matter of life or death; doing a favour, (*or*, "kindly) fetch it out with your long neck; and I am not "wanting this work from you *gratis*, whatever you may "mention, that I will give." The Crane consented, and having thrust his long neck into the Wolf's throat, drew out the bone, detached from the gullet.

Some days after, the Wolf, hunting, took a wild-ass; and sitting (on) the river-bank, began to eat. The Crane saw, and, with much bowing-and-scraping having gone forward, said :—"To-day I¹ am hungry; give me also a portion of the "flesh" ('a flesh's portion'). The Wolf reflected. The Crane, with depressed voice, reminded (about) the bone's extraction.² Then the Wolf said :—"Oh! you idiot! What good "was there in this favour, that thou, (28. p. 3.) having with- "drawn (it) in safety, tookest away thy neck from my "throat.

MORAL :—It is folly to be on good terms with an oppressor and troublesome person, and to indulge amendment's hope (*i.e.* hope of his amendment). The world's people soon forget kindness. What promise a man makes in necessity, it, seldom, he fulfils.

SELECTION No. 9, PAGE 116.

The Merchants and the Captain.

[*Note.*—From this point the English follows the Hindústáni order and idiom somewhat less closely than in the preceding translations. Thus you will no longer find, 'What man is at the door—him call

¹ Please, cut out the comma after 'main,' at the end of the first line of page 116.

² 'Nikálna,' Verbal Noun (15. p. 13).

in'—but 'Call in the man who is at the door,' or even, 'Call in the man at the door'; or, 'His death's cause' for 'the cause of his death,' and so on.]

In the time of a war, two merchants, having-put-on fine clothes, were going along the road with their wares. By chance, they met four soldiers, (50. *Notes.*) and (they), having robbed these unfortunate merchants' whole property, fled. The merchants, being helpless, ran to the Captain, and related their bad fortune's condition. The Commander asked them, that,¹ "When these soldiers plundered "your goods, at that time² were you people going-along, "having-put-on this fine clothing?" They answered, that,¹ "Yes, Sir!" Then the Captain said:—"From this it is "very clear, that these fellows (*i.e.*, the robbers) are not my "men; but they are the enemy's; if they were my men, "then² they never would have let-pass this fine clothing. "God's thanks (it) is, that you did not fall-in-with (50. *Notes.*) my men."

As-he-spoke, (21. p. 30 and *Note.*) the Captain gave a sign to his people; and when the merchants, being grieved-in-spirit, having turned, were going-away, then² the Captain's men tore-off (19. p. 25) their clothes, by which (act) these unlucky merchants arrived at home only in their drawers.³

¹ In future translations this 'that' of narration will be omitted whenever the English idiom does not require it.

² These co-relative clauses (104) will also be omitted when not required by the English idiom.

³ 'Jhángia' (from 'jháng,' the thigh) are things like bathing-drawers.

SELECTION No. 10, PAGE 117.

The Death of One's Wife, and of One's Cow.

A peasant lived in a village, and discharged all (his) work (*or*, duties) with great good-name and fidelity. Therefore between him and the villagers there was (75. p. 12.) much friendship. By bad luck, his affairs did not go-on (in) a satisfactory manner (44. *sub voce* 'tarah'). First his^r cow died; then his^r wife. For this reason, he became very sorrowful, and perplexed-in-heart; because there were no rupees for buying another cow; and his wife at all times had remained helpful to him in the house-work.

In this calamity, the villagers made much endeavour in order to cheer his heart. One man said:—"Ho! brother! "why do you weep? You are a fine young-fellow, you will "soon fall-in-with another wife, see, there! my daughter is "a very pretty lass, I shall give her to you with pleasure."¹ Another said that-very word, (*or*, the selfsame thing) about his sister. A third set-forth the state of his niece.

At last the peasant answered:—"In this village, the "death of one's wife is preferable to the death of one's cow. "Lots of people are prepared to give me another wife; not "a soul consents to give me another cow."

¹ Here 'us-ki' means *his*, the owner being masc. The *thing owned* is fem. therefore *ki*.

² In India, neither do Indian young ladies select their husbands; nor young men their wives—at least by personal inspection. Neither sees the other anyhow till the knot has been tied; and not, as a rule, even then.

SELECTION No. II, PAGE 118.

'Justice must be Done.'

In a village of the district of Patna, lived a blacksmith by name Rám Gopál. He was a very skilful workman, but, in consequence of extravagance, continually passed his life in narrow-circumstances. One night he met a merchant on the road; him the blacksmith murdered¹ and plundered the goods. But this occurrence did not remain concealed. The village-headman, having gone to the local-squire,² asked :—“Your Honor! what is (your) will—“and-pleasure? to the Magistrates, shall intimation of this (this's intimation) be made, or not?”

It-so-happened-that between the squire² and Rám Gopál, in the matter of rent, there was a quarrel; therefore the squire² gave orders to the headman :—‘give tidings of this ‘occurrence to the Magistrates.’ (7. p. 9. Note.) (74. p. 10.) So the village-constable,³ having gone to the police-office⁴ caused his statement to be written down. On this, (*or, then*) the Inspector,⁵ with (338. Note 2.) three or four police-officers, came to the place-of-occurrence,⁶ and began to make investigation.

In-as-much-as Rám Gopál was poor, he could not make the police-office-people satisfied. So they forwarded Rám Gopál, as-also (328. Note 2.) the evidence, to the Magis-

¹ *Ján-se már-ḍdila*, ‘killed out of life.’

² *Zamíndár*, landholder; better left untranslated.

³ *Chaukīḍár*, better left untranslated. (35).

⁴ *Thánah*, often left untranslated.

⁵ *Darogha*, better left untranslated.

⁶ *Sar-zamín*, ‘head-land,’ or chief spot; exact locality of any occurrence.

trate. After the trial, the Magistrate ordered, ‘hang that wretch.’ (74. p. 10.)

When this order’s tidings reached the villagers, they became fearfully depressed ; and said :—“ If they hang the “ blacksmith of us people, how is our work to get on ? who “ will repair our ploughs and carts ? we’ll die of hunger.”

Being perplexed, they went before the Magistrate, and explained their circumstances, and prayed that the said Magistrate should release the blacksmith. The Magistrate did not consent, and said, ‘ Justice must be done.’

The villagers went outside, and smoking tobacco under a pepul-tree,¹ began to hold a consultation. At last they came again before the Magistrate and said :—“ Oh ! Nour-“ isher of the poor ! Your Honor’s saying is right, ‘ Justice “ must be done ’ ; but it is *not* justice that we blameless “ persons should all die of hunger ; the village is small ; in “ it only one blacksmith lives ; but there are two weavers ; “ for our work, one weaver is enough ; from among these “ two, having taken one man,—apply the noose ; in this way “ there will be justice.”

When the Magistrate did not approve of this saying (*or*, suggestion) also, the village-people went away ; and said among themselves :—“ Brother ! brother ! it is the Black “ Age ; there is no justice in the world.”

¹ The ‘ *ficus religiosa* ’ of learned people, a tree much venerated in India. No one will tell a lie under this tree. All our Court-houses (where nobody *ever* tells ‘ the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth ’) should be built round ‘ *fici religiosæ*. ’ *General*. This story gives many hints of the interior working of the powers that be, and of the mental and moral condition of millions of the inhabitants of the country.

SELECTION No. 12, PAGE 119.

The Tortoise and the Hare.

Chapter the First.

To a Tortoise a journey was imminent. His search was, that 'should any companion be found, then, I shall make 'the journey.' By chance, a Hare also, by the same direction, was a goer. The Tortoise said :—"Mr. Hare ! let us "go together." The Hare laughed beyond control, and said :—"Get out ! You fool ! Where thou (28. p. 3.) a dull, "blown-out (creature) by creeping, gettest over a span (of) "(73. p. 5.) land in the twenty-four hours, and where I "flash like lightning, fly like wind."—Well ! what is there in "common between us." The Tortoise said :—"This is all "quite-true ; but at the stage (God has willed it) I shall arrive "before you ; if you be not certain, conclude a wager." Thus, this agreement was made, (*lit.* 'became,' *i.e.*, the settled thing) that whoever should lose, *his* ears should be cut off.

SELECTION No. 13, PAGE 120.

The Tortoise and the Hare.

Chapter the Second.

The Tortoise began his pace very (73. p. 5.) slowly. The Hare, in a couple of springs, became invisible from sight. Having gone a little distance forward, the Hare reflected : "As far as I have come, certainly, it is difficult to the Tortoise to reach by evening. Why should I put on speed ? "There now ! I'll take a sleep." The Hare slept in peace.

¹ You will doubtless notice the aposiopesis here.

The Tortoise, after a long-time, came creeping. He saw (that) his rival, lain-down, is sleeping. He passed on silently. When the night was far gone, (*lit.* the big night, *i.e.*, the biggest part of the night, gone) the Hare awoke; but the Tortoise was not come (in) view. He began to say to himself :—“God almighty! a slow pace! up-to now, my-friend “Tortoise has not brought (us) the honour of his company. “(76. p. 17.) Well! let me go-on. I shall sleep at the shelter-house to-night; to-morrow, when Mr. Tortoise shall reach, “then we can proceed.”

When he placed his step in the shelter-house, he saw the Tortoise there already. The Tortoise, on seeing the Hare, flashed-out, “Bring (me) Oh Your Excellency! your ears.” The Hare, lowering his tail, so fled, that up-to to-day, by reason of fear of his ears, he is roaming about in flight.

MORAL :—However easy any task may be, when its diligence (*i.e.*, the diligence required for it) is not performed, then it becomes difficult. Slow-witted¹ *laborious* boys cause (merely) sharp-witted boys to lose.² It is not proper to consider (one's) enemy despicable. Pride keeps-(one)-back from acquiring perfection; and-all-the-rest-of-it.

¹ Unfortunately, ‘*Kund-zihn*’ has been overlooked when the Glossary was being compiled; but you will find it, as also ‘*kund*,’ and the opposite of ‘*kund-zihn*,’ viz., *tez-zihn*, at Page 58 of the Text-book. See also Glossary. *Sub. voc.* ‘*Tund-zihn.*’ and ‘*Zahín.*’ *Zihn* means, understanding; ability.

² ‘*Hárá-dena*,’ to cause one to lose in any contest, game, or the like. There is misprint in the Glossary.

SELECTION NO. 15, PAGE 124.

Miss Sunbeam.

[*Note.*—In this and the following Selection, the translation is still close to the original; but the arrangement of words and clauses, idiomatic phrases and so forth, are now English only. Thus a sequence of participial clauses may be replaced by clauses with ‘and.’ Other moderate adaptations are made. The word ‘Nawráb,’ being a title, is not translated; but is spelt, as it usually now is in English, ‘Nawáb’—in supersession of the old form ‘Nabob’ (pronounced, ‘Neybob’).]

Miss Thompson was the daughter of a great merchant of the city of London. She came to Hindústán with her father. She was then twenty years of age. She remained for years in Hindústán. She was well-acquainted with many¹ languages. She had a very-great turn for teaching children. She taught people for the love of God.

* * * * *

Nawáb :—What can I say to you? You of course² know what the state of the education of our females here is. In the first place, no educated woman can be had, (75. p. 13.) who can give instruction in a complete manner. In the second place,—the mothers of this-place are so exceedingly-ignorant and indifferent, that, in this direction,³ they don’t have (75. p. 13.) one single² thought. What can I do alone? Where am I to look? Where am I not to look?

¹ *Lit.* Eighteen, but meaning any large number, where two or three would be the ordinary thing. Thus you couldn’t say ‘there were 18 soldiers,’ meaning five or six hundred.

² ‘*Hi*’ may be so translated.

³ Namely, in the direction of *education*,

Where shall I find so-much leisure from worldly¹ affairs, that I myself can teach my girl²?

Miss Thompson :—There is no doubt of this, that the females of these-parts are entirely ignorant and frequently un-read; therefore the instruction of their offspring is not good. But if no woman can be got (50. *Notes.*) thus fit, surely you have your *maulavis*; by them instruction may be given.

Nawáb :—This also can't be; for two reasons:—One of them is, that when a girl is grown-a-bit, she can't appear before a *maulavi*³; the second is, that our *maulavis*, of these-parts, also, are mere shams as regards intellect³; they don't know well the method of teaching.

Miss Thompson :—True! You utter wisdom! But, (excuse my fault,) here there is also some deficiency on your side. I have been for years and years here, and you have not told me of this.⁴

Nawáb :—I was on the point of telling you; but for God's sake, don't take it amiss. You will be-aware, to what degree the women of this-country are brain-less and

¹ Or, ‘business-affairs.’

² ‘*Larki*’ is of course, any girl; but is hereafter, in this extract, translated ‘daughter.’ *beti* or ‘*dukhtar*.’

³ Nor ought a ‘*maulavi*’ or ‘*moonshee*’ (see Glossary, ‘*Munshi*.’) to be in the presence of any youthful English lady, *i.e.*, a lady under 45.

⁴ *Lit.* ‘puppets of intellect’; ‘intellectual dolls.’

⁴ Namely, about grown girls not appearing before men, Miss T. must have been a remarkably unobserving person not to have found this out for herself, during her ‘years and years’ of residence. A girl, in India, is ‘grown’ at from 10 to 12 years of age. *General*: Remember, if you employ a ‘*moonshee*,’ he wont teach *you*; he has no ‘*parháne ka taríkah*.’ You must draw out of him what you wish to now.

bigoted. For example ; when I mentioned you to my wife, she began saying you would make my daughter a Christian.

Miss Thompson :—For shame ! What sort of talk is this ! Just see for yourself ! how I am identified with these people. Because of myself I have (75. p. 13.) the heart of friendship, therefore, with heart and soul, I will give instruction to your daughter.

* * * * *

Nawáb :—Now, consider Miss Sunbeam your own child, and instruct her in whatever way you think desirable.

Miss Thompson :—Feel quite satisfied in your mind ; your daughter is sharp and clever ; such a girl is certainly allied to a good destiny ; she will soon become expert in learning and art.

SELECTION No. 15, PAGE 124.

Miss Sunbeam (continued). The Viceroy's Speech.

—I say this with the greatest pleasure, that this drawing, which is in my hand, is the very best drawing in this Exhibition. Nay ! few such are to be seen. (clapping.) I am very happy in this, that you gentlemen agree with my opinion,¹ and give preference to this drawing over the other drawings. I have still-greater pleasure from this fact, that this picture was made by the hand of a girl of Hindústán.³ (hear ! hear !) This girl's age is of 15 or 16 years ; but at this early-age, she has shown this fact, of which we [English] people were totally ignorant. This girl has given-proof-of this fact, that even the girls of Hindústán,³ in intelligence

¹ ‘*To*’ may be thus translated.

² Alluding to the applause.

³ You will have noticed, perhaps, that no one says “India.” This is because in ‘India’ itself there is no idea corresponding to the English idea expressed by the word ‘India.’

and knowledge, are in no way¹ deficient as-compared-with (74. p. 8.) the girls of England. (cheers). If such instruction could be to all the girls of Hindústán, then, no man could sneer at these persons. This girl would have remained (17. p. 16.) extremely ignorant and lost-to-fame, if my able and honoured friend, the Nawáb—, Companion of the Star of India, had not broken this chain of prejudice, and had not conducted his daughter's education thus. May God grant, that of each father there may-be such a daughter; and that each daughter may have (50. Notes.) such a father. (hurrah.) I give great praise² to Miss Thompson, in that she has taught learning and art to this girl with this labour and sympathy—the result of which is³ obvious to all.

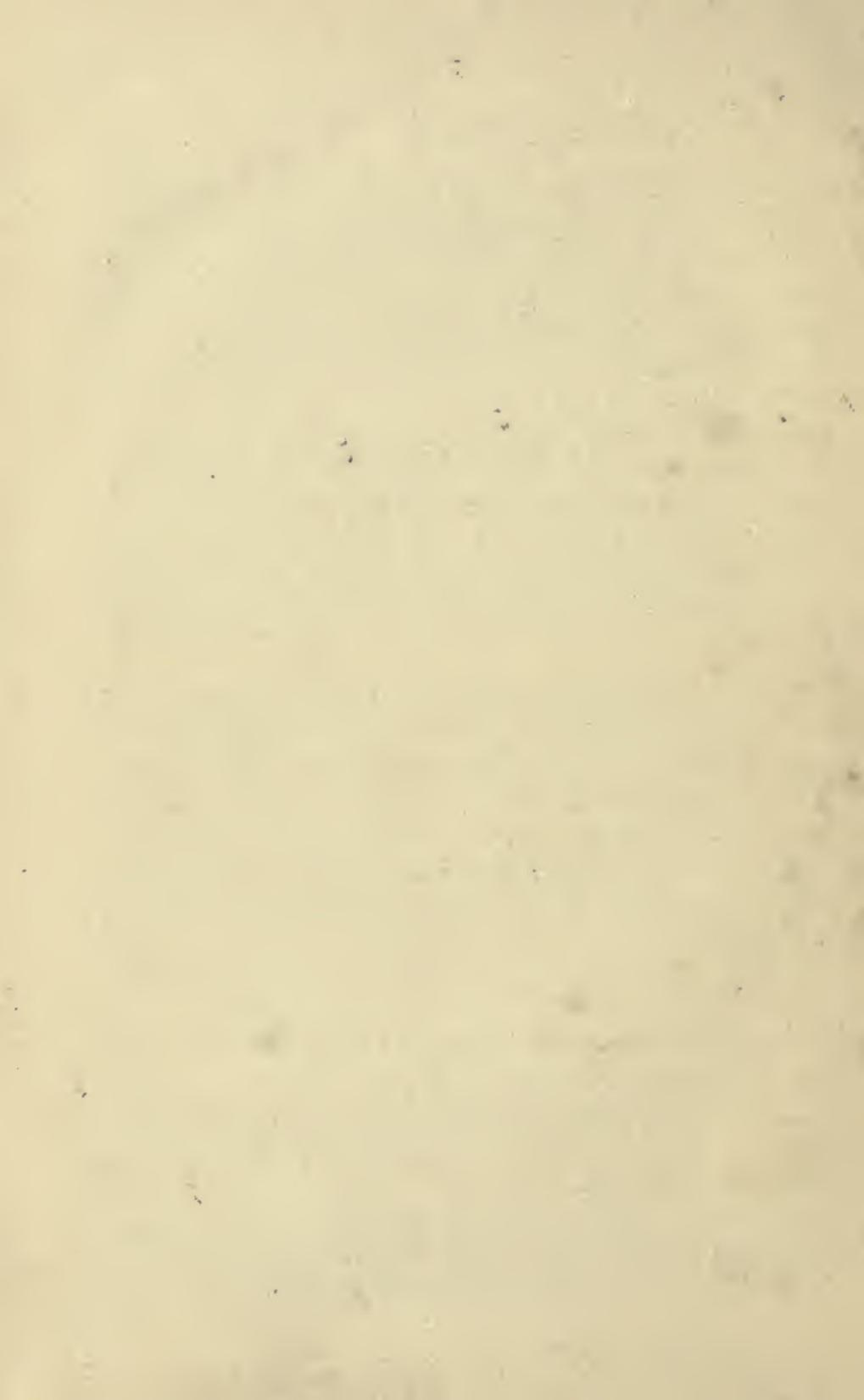
I now end my speech; and I do it with an expression of regret, that, according to the custom of Hindústán, that girl cannot come here. Were-it-otherwise, I myself, with my own hand, would have made (17. p. 16.) this medal her neck-ornament.⁴ But I am in hopes that the Nawáb and Miss Thompson will put this medal on to the girl, and will convey many congratulations on my part. (continued clapping.)

¹ ‘Kisitarah’ should have been printed ‘*Kisi tarah.*’

² *Lit.* ‘Make Miss Thompson’s great praise.’

³ ‘Is’ does not give the full force of the idiom ‘*hú,a*,’ ‘has been reached’; ‘is now accomplished,’ ‘stands there complete’—or such like phrase may be used.

⁴ The Mahomedan gentlemen present do *not* cheer the ‘nakshah’ which His Excellency here presents to their imagination. The idea of it! But a Viceroy’s term of office is only five years.



Calcutta, July 1893.

THACKER, SPINK AND CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

—CONTENTS—

	Page.		Page.
POETRY, FICTION, ETC.	... 1	NATURAL HISTORY, BOTANY, ETC.	21
HISTORY, CUSTOMS, TRAVELS, ETC.	7	ENGINEERING, SURVEYING, ETC.	23
CAPT. M. H. HAYES' WORKS ON HORSES	... 10	MILITARY WORKS	... 25
SPORT AND VETERINARY WORKS	12	HINDUSTANI, PERSIAN, ETC.	... 27
MEDICINE, HYGIENE, ETC.	... 15	BOOK-KEEPING AND OFFICE MANUALS	... 30
DOMESTIC BOOKS	... 17	EDUCATIONAL BOOKS	... 31
GUIDE BOOKS	... 19	LAND TENURES AND LAND REVE- NUK	... 33
THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORIES, MAPS, ETC.	... 20	LAW BOOKS	... 36

POETRY, FICTION, ETC.

THE SPOILT CHILD.—A TALE OF HINDU DOMESTIC LIFE. A Translation by G. D. OSWELL, M.A., of the Bengali Novel "*Alaler Gharer Dulal*," by PRABY CHAND MITTER (Tek Chand Thakur). Crown 8vo, cloth, Rs. 3; paper, Rs. 2-8.

THE SONG OF SHORUNJUNG AND OTHER POEMS.—Crown 8vo, cloth. Rs. 2-8.

CONTENTS:—Darjeeling: Summer—The Song of Shorunjung—The Tsari Reed—To the Uplands—A Pastoral—The Jessamine—The Fakir—The Fisher's Supper—A Son—Two Moods—Farewell to Devon—Song—The London Maid—Infancy—A Lullaby—There are Words—Borodino—The Lone Night—The Captive—Cossack Cradle Song—Gifts of the Terek—The Cup of Life—Scenes from Eugene Onyegin.

THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA.

RHYMING LEGENDS OF IND.—BY H. KIRKWOOD GRACEY, B.A., C.S.
 Crown 8vo, cloth. Rs. 3-8.

CONTENTS:—The City of Gore—A Mother's Vengeance—The Blue Cow—Famine—A Terrible Tiger—The Legend of Somnath—Treasure Trove—The Idol of Kalinga—Mind *vs.* Matter—*Vultur in partibus.*

"A collection of bright little poems. Keen satirical touches are introduced here and there throughout the volume—

Recording the mixture of fact and of fable
 In India called evidence which you are able;
 To buy as 'twere rice by the pound at a price
 That ranges from mohurs to annas and pice.
 "The clever little book."—*Morning Post.*

"A charming little book. Of the poems here collected the majority will bear reading several times over. The author writes in lively mirth-provoking fashion."—*Express.*

"The whole volume is, indeed, well worth reading; it is an enjoyable little publication."—*Madras Mail.*

ELSIE ELLERTON.—A NOVELETTE OF ANGLO-INDIAN LIFE. BY MAY EDWOOD, author of "Stray Straws," "Autobiography of a Spin," etc., Crown 8vo. Re. 1-8.

"This novel is amusing, pure in tone, and distinguished by much local colouring."—*Athenæum.*

INDIAN LYRICS.—BY W. TREGO WEBB, M.A., Professor of English Literature, Presidency College. Fcap. 8vo, cloth. Rs. 4.

"Vivacious and clever . . . He presents the various sorts and conditions of humanity that comprise the round of life in Bengal in a series of vivid vignettes . . He writes with scholarly directness and finish."—*Saturday Review.*

"A volume of poems of more than ordinary interest and undoubted ability."—*Oxford and Cambridge Undergraduates' Journal.*

LIGHT AND SHADE.—BY HERBERT SHERRING. A Collection of Tales and Poems. Crown 8vo, cloth. Rs. 3.

"Piquant and humorous—decidedly original—not unworthy of Sterne."—*Spectator* (London).

STRAY STRAWS.—BEING A COLLECTION OF SKETCHES AND STORIES. By MIGNON. Crown 8vo. Re. 1-8.

"It is a capital book to take up when one has a few spare moments on hand."—*Englishman.*

"A very interesting collection of short stories and sketches."—*Morning Post* (Allahabad).

BARRACK ROOM BALLADS AND OTHER VERSES.—BY RUDYARD KIPLING. Printed by Constable on laid paper, rough edges, bound in buckram, gilt top. Post 8vo. Rs. 4.

"Mr. Kipling's verse is strong, vivid, full of character.....unmistakable genius rings in every line."—*Times*.

"The finest things of the kind since Macaulay's 'Lays.'"—*Daily Chronicle*.

"Mr. Kipling is probably our best ballad writer since Scott."—*Daily News*.

"One of the books of the year."—*National Observer*.

POPPIED SLEEP.—A CHRISTMAS STORY OF AN UP-COUNTRY STATION.

By Mrs. H. A. FLETCHER, author of "Here's Rue for You." Crown 8vo, sewed. Re. 1-8.

PLAIN TALES FROM THE HILLS.—BY RUDYARD KIPLING, author of "Departmental Ditties & other Verses." Third Edition. Crown 8vo. Rs. 4.

"Rattling stories of flirtation and sport . . . Funny stories of practical jokes and sells . . . Sad little stories of deeper things told with an affection of solemnity but rather more throat-lumping for that."—*Sunday Times*.

"Mr. Kipling possesses the art of telling a story. 'Plain Tales from the Hills' sparkle with fun; they are full of life, merriment, and humour, as a rule mirth-provoking. There is at times a pathetic strain; but this soon passes, and laughter—as the Yankees say, side-splitting laughter—is the order of the day. There are spits at persons of note, sly allusions to the mysterious ways of officials in high places, and covert attacks on the peculiarities of a great Government. The mirror of satire reflects all and everything, nothing escapes, and the result is one of the most sparkling, witty, and droll collection of tales which could be well conceived."—*Allen's Indian Mail*.

"Mr. Kipling knows and appreciates the English in India, and is a born story-teller and a man of humour into the bargain. He is also singularly versatile and equally at home in humour and pathos; while neither quality is ever quite absent from his little stories . . . it would be hard to find better reading."—*Saturday Review*.

A ROMANCE OF THAKOTE AND OTHER TALES.—Reprinted from *The World, Civil and Military Gazette*, and other Papers. By F. C. C. Crown 8vo. Re. 1.

INDIAN MELODIES.—BY GLYN BARLOW, M.A., Professor, St. George's College, Mussoorie. Fcap. 8vo, cloth. Rs. 2.

"Interesting, pleasant and readable . . . Mr. Barlow's little volume deserves a kindly and favourable reception, and well repays perusal."—*The Morning Post*.

LEVIORA.—BEING THE RHYMES OF A SUCCESSFUL COMPETITOR. By the late T. F. BIGNOLD, Bengal Civil Service. 8vo. Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA.

INDIAN IDYLLS.—BY AN IDLE EXILE. Crown 8vo, cloth. Rs. 2-8.

CONTENTS:—The Maharajah's Guest—The Major's Mess Clothes—In a Haunted Grove—How we got rid of Hunks—My Wedding Day—Mrs. Caramel's Bow-Wow—The Tables Turned—A Polo Smash—After the Wily Boar—In the Rajah's Palace—Two Strings—A Modern Lochinvar—My First Snipe—Mrs. Dimple's Victim—Lizzie; a Shipwreck—How the Convalescent Depôt killed a Tiger—Faithful unto Death—The Haunted Bungalow—Christmas with the Crimson Cuirassiers—In Death they were not Divided.

"A pleasant little book of short stories and sketches, bright and light for the most part, dealing with frays and feasting, polo and pigsticking, with a ghost story thrown in by way of relief."—*Saturday Review*.

"All these are thoroughly Indian in colour and tone, but are not the less amusing and sprightly matter for reading in idle half hours."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"A series of crisp little stories . . . we shall be surprised if it fails to 'fetch' the public who have had nothing better to amuse them since the lamented Aberigh Mackay astonished Anglo-India with his Sir Ali Baba's revelations."—*Express*.

THE TRIBES ON MY FRONTIER.—AN INDIAN NATURALIST'S FOREIGN POLICY. By EHA. With 50 Illustrations by F. C. MACRAE.

Imp. 16mo. Uniform with "Lays of Ind." Fourth Edition. Rs. 7.

"We have only to thank our Anglo-Indian naturalist for the delightful book which he has sent home to his countrymen in Britain. May he live to give us another such."—*Chambers' Journal*.

"A most charming series of sprightly and entertaining essays on what may be termed the fauna of the Indian Bungalow. . . . We have no doubt that this amusing book will find its way into every Anglo-Indian's library."—*Allen's Indian Mail*.

"This is a delightful book, irresistibly funny in description and illustration, but full of genuine science too. . . . There is not a dull or uninteresting page in the whole book."—*Knowledge*.

"It is a pleasantly-written book about the insects and other torments of India which make Anglo-Indian life unpleasant, and which can be read with pleasure even by those beyond the reach of the tormenting things EHA describes."—*Graphic*.

INDIA IN 1883.—A REPRINT OF THIS CELEBRATED PROPHESY OF NATIVE RULE IN INDIA. Fcap. 8vo. Re. 1.

"Instructive as well as amusing."—*Indian Daily News*.

"There is not a dull page in the hundred and thirty-seven pages of which it consists."—*Times of India*.

REGIMENTAL RHYMES AND OTHER VERSES.—BY KENTISH RAG.
Imp. 16mo. [In the Press.]**AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A SPIN.—BY MAY EDWOOD,** author of "Elsie Ellerton," "Stray Straws," &c. [In the Press.]

THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA.

LALU, THE CHILD-WIDOW.—A Poem in seven parts : Proem—The Zemindar—The Farm—The Betrothal—The Lovers—Widowhood—The Pyre—Rest. By Major W. L. GREENSTREET.

BEHIND THE BUNGALOW.—By EHA, author of "THE TRIBES ON MY FRONTIER." With Illustrations by F. C. MACRAE. Fourth Edition. Imp. 16mo. Rs. 5.

"Of this book it may conscientiously be said that it does not contain a dull page, while it contains very many which sparkle with a bright and fascinating humour, refined by the unmistakable evidences of culture."—*Home News*.

"The author of 'Behind the Bungalow' has an excellent sense of humour combined with a kindness of heart which makes his little book delightful reading."—*Saturday Review*.

"There is plenty of fun in 'Behind the Bungalow.'"—*World*.

"A series of sketches of Indian servants, the humour and acute observation of which will appeal to every Anglo-Indian."—*Englishman*.

"Drawn with delightful humour and keen observation."—*Athenaeum*.

"Every variety of native character, the individual as well as the nation, caste, trade, or class, is cleverly pourtrayed in these diverting sketches."—*Illustrated London News*.

INDIAN ENGLISH AND INDIAN CHARACTER.—By ELLIS UNDERWOOD. Feap. 8vo. As. 12.

LAYS OF IND.—By ALIPH CHEEM. Comic, Satirical, and Descriptive Poems illustrative of Anglo-Indian Life. Eighth Edition. Enlarged. With 70 Illustrations. Cloth, elegant gilt edges. Rs. 7-8.

"There is no mistaking the humour, and at times, indeed, the fun is both 'fast and furious.' One can readily imagine the merriment created round the camp fire by the recitation of 'The Two Thumpers,' which is irresistibly droll."—*Liverpool Mercury*.

"The verses are characterised by high animal spirits, great cleverness, and most excellent fooling."—*World*.

THE CAPTAIN'S DAUGHTER.—A NOVEL. By A. C. POOSHKIN. Literally translated from the Russian by STUART H. GODFRAY, Captain, Bo. S. C. Crown 8vo. Rs. 2.

"Possesses the charm of giving vividly, in about an hour's reading, a conception of Russian life and manners which many persons desire to possess."—*Englishman*.

"The story will interest keenly any English reader."—*Overland Mail*.

"HERE'S RUE FOR YOU."—NOVELETTES, ENGLISH AND ANGLO-INDIAN. By Mrs. H. A. FLWTCHEE. Crown 8vo, sewed. Rs. 2.

CONTENTS:—A Summer Madness—Whom the Gods Love—Nemesis—A Gathered Rose—At Sea : a P. and O. Story—Esther : an Episode.

ONOOCOOL CHUNDER MOOKERJEE.—A MEMOIR OF THE LATE JUSTICE ONOOCOOL CHUNDER MOOKERJEE. By M. MOOKERJEE. Fourth Edition. 12mo. Re. 1.

"The reader is earnestly advised to procure the life of this gentleman, written by his nephew, and read it."—*The Tribes on my Frontier.*

DEPARTMENTAL DITTIES AND OTHER VERSES.—BY RUDYARD KIPLING. Seventh Edition. With additional Poems. Cloth. Rs. 3.

"This tiny volume will not be undeserving of a place on the bookshelf that holds 'Twenty-one Days in India.' Its contents, indeed, are not unlike the sort of verse we might have expected from poor 'Ali Baba' if he had been spared to give it us. Mr. Kipling resembles him in lightness of touch, quaintness of fancy, and unexpected humour."—*Pioneer.*

"The verses are all written in a light style, which is very attractive, and no one with the slightest appreciation of humour will fail to indulge in many a hearty laugh before turning over the last page."—*Times of India.*

"Mr. Kipling's rhymes are rhymes to some purpose. He calls them Departmental Ditties: but they are in reality social sketches of Indian officialism from a single view point, that of the satirist, though the satire is of the mildest and most delightful sort."—*Indian Planters' Gazette.*

THE INSPECTOR.—A COMEDY. BY GOGOL. Translated from the Russian by T. HART-DAVIKS, Bombay Civil Service. Crown 8vo. Rs. 2.
"His translation, we may add, is a very good one."—*The Academy.*

ASHES FOR BREAD.—A ROMANCE. By BEAUMONT HARRINGTON. Crown 8vo, sewed. Re. 1-8.

"A lively appreciation of the trials, intrigues, and capacities of an Indian career."—*Indian Daily News.*

"A very artistic little plot."—*Madras Times.*

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM (SHAKESPEARE).—Adapted to Pastoral Representation. By N. NEWNHAM-DAVIS. Crown 8vo. Re. 1.

THE SECOND BOMBARDMENT AND CAPTURE OF FORT WILLIAM, CALCUTTA.—An Account of the Bombardment of Fort William, and the Capture and Occupation of the City of Calcutta, on the 20th June 1891, &c., by a Russian Fleet and Army. Compiled from the Diaries of PRINCE SERGE WORONZOFF and GENERAL YAGODKIN. Translated from the Original Russe by IVAN BATIUSHKA. Crown 8vo, sewed. Re. 1-8.

CÆSAR DE SOUZA, EARL OF WAKEFIELD.—BY THE AUTHOR OF "INDIA IN 1983." Crown 8vo, cloth. Rs. 2-8.

A NATURALIST ON THE PROWL.—BY EHA, author of "Tribes on my Frontier," "Behind the Bungalow." [In the Press.]

HISTORY, CUSTOMS, TRAVELS, ETC.

THE HINDOOS AS THEY ARE.—A DESCRIPTION OF THE MANNERS, Customs, and Inner Life of Hindoo Society, Bengal. By SHIB CHUNDER BOSE. Second Edition, Revised. Crown 8vo, cloth. Rs. 5.

HINDU MYTHOLOGY.—VEDIC AND PURANIC. By W. J. WILKINS, of the London Missionary Society, Calcutta. Profusely Illustrated. Imp. 16mo, cloth; gilt, elegant. Rs. 7-8.

"His aim has been to give a faithful account of the Hindu deities such as an intelligent native would himself give, and he has endeavoured, in order to achieve his purpose, to keep his mind free from prejudice or theological bias. The author has attempted a work of no little ambition and has succeeded in his attempt, the volume being one of great interest and usefulness."—*Home News*.

"Mr. Wilkins has done his work well, with an honest desire to state facts apart from all theological prepossession, and his volume is likely to be a useful book of reference."—*Guardian*.

"In Mr. Wilkins's book we have an illustrated manual, the study of which will lay a solid foundation for more advanced knowledge, while it will furnish those who may have the desire, without having the time or opportunity to go further into the subject, with a really extensive stock of accurate information."—*Indian Daily News*.

MODERN HINDUISM.—BEING AN ACCOUNT OF THE RELIGION AND LIFE of the Hindus in Northern India. By W. J. WILKINS, author of "Hindu Mythology, Vedic and Puranic." Demy 8vo. Rs. 8.

"He writes in a liberal and comprehensive spirit."—*Saturday Review*.

".....volume which is at once a voluminous disquisition upon the Hindu religion, and a most interesting narrative of Hindu life, the habits and customs of the Hindu community and a national Hindu historiette, written with all the nerve of the accomplished littérateur, added to the picturesque word-painting and life-like delineations of a veteran novelist."—*Lucknow Express*.

"A solid addition to our literature."—*Westminster Review*.

"A valuable contribution to knowledge."—*Scotsman*.

THE LIFE AND TEACHING OF KESHUB CHUNDER SEN.—BY P. C. MAZUMDAH. Second and Cheaper Edition. Rs. 2.

THEOSOPHICAL CHRISTIANITY.—AN ADDRESS BY L. S. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Small 4to. As. 8.

BOMBAY SKETCHES.—BY S. TAGORE, Bo.c.s. Printed in Bengali. Illustrated. Royal 8vo, cloth, gilt. Rs. 8.

KASHGARIA (EASTERN OR CHINESE TURKESTAN).—HISTORICAL Geographical, Military, and Industrial. By COL. KUROPATKIN, Russian Army. Translated by Maj. GOWAN, H. M.'s Indian Army. 8vo. Rs. 6-8.

ANCIENT INDIA AS DESCRIBED BY PTOLEMY.—WITH INTRODUCTION, Commentary, Map of India. By J. W. McCRINDE, M.A. 8vo, cloth, lettered. Rs. 4-4.

ANCIENT INDIA AS DESCRIBED BY MEGASTHENES AND ARRIAN. With Introduction, Notes, and a Map of Ancient India. By J. W. McCRINDE, M.A. 8vo. Rs. 2-8.

THE COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF THE ERYTHRÆAN SEA; Periplus Maris Erythræi; and of Arrian's Account of the Voyage of Nearchos. With Introduction, Commentary, Notes, and Index. By J. W. McCRINDE, M.A. 8vo. Rs. 3.

ANCIENT INDIA AS DESCRIBED BY KTESIAS THE KNIDIAN.— A Translation of the Abridgment of his 'Indika,' by Photios. With Introduction, Notes, Index. By J. W. McCRINDE, M.A. 8vo. Rs. 3.

A MEMOIR OF CENTRAL INDIA, INCLUDING MALWA AND ADJOINING PROVINCES, with the History, and copious Illustrations, of the Past and Present condition of that country. By Maj.-Gen. S. J. MALCOLM, G.C.B., &c. *Reprinted from Third Edition.* 2 vols. Crown 8vo, cloth. Rs. 5.

BOOK OF INDIAN ERAS.—WITH TABLES FOR CALCULATING INDIAN DATES. By ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, C.S.I., C.I.E., Major-General, Royal Engineers. Royal 8vo, cloth. Rs. 12.

TALES FROM INDIAN HISTORY.—BEING THE ANNALS OF INDIA retold in Narratives. By J. TALBOYS WHEELER. Crown 8vo, cloth, Rs. 3. School Edition, cloth, limp, Re. 1-8.

"The history of our great dependency made extremely attractive reading. Altogether this is a work of rare merit."—*Broad Arrow.*

"Will absorb the attention of all who delight in drilling records of adventure and daring. It is no mere compilation, but an earnest and brightly written book."—*Daily Chronicle.*

A CRITICAL EXPOSITION OF THE POPULAR "JIHAD."—Showing that all the Wars of Muhammad were defensive, and that Aggressive War or Compulsory Conversion is not allowed in the Koran, &c. By Moulavi CHERAGH ALI, author of "Reforms under Moslem Rule," "Hyderabad under Sir Salar Jung," 8vo. Rs. 6.

MAYAM-MA: THE HOME OF THE BURMAN.—BY TSAYA (REV. H. POWELL). Crown 8vo. Rs. 2.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF HINDUISM.—BY GURU PERSHAD SEN. Crown 8vo. [In the Press.]

THE RACES OF AFGHANISTAN.—BEING A BRIEF ACCOUNT of the principal Nations inhabiting that country. By Surg.-Maj. H. W. BRILLIEN, C.S.I., late on Special Political Duty at Kabul. 8vo, cloth. Rs. 3-8.

KURRACHEE: ITS PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.—BY ALEXANDER F. BAILLIE, F.R.G.S., author of "A Paraguayan Treasure," &c. With Maps, Plans, and Photographs, showing the most recent improvements. Super-royal 8vo, cloth. Rs. 15.

THE TRIAL OF MAHARAJA NANDA KUMAR.—A NARRATIVE OF A JUDICIAL MURDER. By H. BEVERIDGE, B.C.S. Demy 8vo. Rs. 5.

"Mr. Beveridge has given a great amount of thought, labour, and research to the marshalling of his facts, and he has done his utmost to put the exceedingly complicated and contradicting evidence in a clear and intelligible form."—*Home News*.

THE EMPEROR AKBAR.—A CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE HISTORY OF INDIA in the 16th Century. By FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, Count of Noer. Translated from the German by ANNETTE S. BEVERIDGE. 2 vols. 8vo, cloth, gilt. Rs. 5.

ECHOES FROM OLD CALCUTTA.—BEING CHIEFLY REMINISCENCES of the days of Warren Hastings, Francis, and Impey. By H. E. BUSTED. Second Edition, Enlarged and Illustrated. Post 8vo. Rs. 6.

"The book will be read by all interested in India."—*Army & Navy Magazine*.

"Dr. Busted's valuable and entertaining 'Echoes from Old Calcutta' has arrived at a second edition, revised, enlarged and illustrated with portraits and other plates rare or quaint. It is a pleasure to reiterate the warm commendation of this instructive and lively volume which its appearance called forth some years since."—*Saturday Review*.

"A series of illustrations which are highly entertaining and instructive of the life and manners of Anglo-Indian society a hundred years ago . . . His style is always bright and pleasing; and the reader may be assured that open the book where he may, he is certain to happen upon something of a quaint character or of a deeper historical interest filling in the neglected background of history . . . The book from first to last has not a dull page in it, and it is a work of the kind of which the value will increase with years."—*Englishman*.

HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN ANCIENT INDIA.—Based on Sanscrit Literature. By ROMESH CHUNDER DUTT, C.S. Cheap Edition. In one vol. Rs. 5.

"Mr. Dutt writes good English, and refers to the old Indian books with a facility which does credit to his knowledge of his country's literature."—*Scotsman*.

"A very learned book on the early history of India."—*Graphic*.

"We may congratulate Mr. Dutt on the completion of a valuable work."—*Spectator*.

CAPT. HAYES' WORKS ON HORSES.

ON HORSE BREAKING.—BY CAPTAIN M. H. HAYES. Numerous Illustrations by J. H. OSWALD-BROWN. Square. Rs. 16.

(1) Theory of Horse Breaking. (2) Principles of Mounting. (3) Horse Control. (4) Rendering Docile. (5) Giving Good Mouths. (6) Teaching to Jump. (7) Mount for the First Time. (8) Breaking for Ladies' Riding. (9) Breaking to Harness. (10) Faults of Mouth. (11) Nervousness and Impatience. (12) Jibbing. (13) Jumping Faults. (14) Faults in Harness. (15) Aggressiveness. (16) Riding and Driving Newly-Broken Horse. (17) Stable Vices.

"One great merit of the book is its simplicity."—*Indian Daily News*.

"A work which is entitled to high praise at being far and away the best reasoned-out one on breaking under a new system we have seen."—*Field*.

"Clearly written."—*Saturday Review*.

"The best and most instructive book of its class that has appeared for many years."—*Times of India*.

RIDING: ON THE FLAT AND ACROSS COUNTRY.—A GUIDE TO PRACTICAL HORSEMANSHIP. By Captain M. H. HAYES. With 70 Illustrations by STURGEON and J. H. OSWALD-BROWN. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Rs. 7-8.

The whole text has been so revised or re-written as to make the work the most perfect in existence, essential to all who wish to attain the art of riding correctly.

"One of the most valuable additions to modern literature on the subject."—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

"A very instructive and readable book."—*Sport*.

"This useful and eminently practical book."—*Freeman's Journal*.

THE POINTS OF THE HORSE.—A FAMILIAR TREATISE ON EQUINE CONFORMATION. Describing the points in which the perfection of each class of horses consists. By Captain M. H. HAYES. Illustrated by 74 Reproductions of Photographs and 225 Line Drawings. Sm. 4to. Rs. 32.

INDIAN RACING REMINISCENCES.—BEING ENTERTAINING NARRATIVES, and Anecdotes of Men, Horses, and Sport. By Captain M. H. HAYES. Illustrated with 42 Portraits and Engravings. Imp. 16mo. Rs. 6.

"Captain Hayes has done wisely in publishing these lively sketches of life in India. The book is full of racy anecdote."—*Bell's Life*.

"All sportsmen who can appreciate a book on racing, written in a chatty style, and full of anecdote, will like Captain Hayes' latest work."—*Field*.

"Many a racing anecdote and many a curious character our readers will find in the book, which is very well got up, and embellished with many portraits."—*Bailey's Magazine*.

VETERINARY NOTES FOR HORSE-OWNERS.—A POPULAR GUIDE
to Horse Medicine and Surgery. By Captain M. H. HAYES. Fourth Edition, Enlarged and Revised to the latest Science of the Day. With many New Illustrations by J. H. OSWALD-BROWN. Crown 8vo, buckram. Rs. 9.

The chief new matter in this Edition is—Articles on Contracted Heels, Donkey's Foot Disease, Forging or Clicking, Rheumatic Joint Disease, Abscess, Dislocation of the Shoulder Joint, Inflammation of the Mouth and Tongue, Flatulent Distention of the Stomach, Twist of the Intestines, Relapsing Fever, Cape Horse Sickness, Horse Syphilis, Rabies, Megrim, Staggers, Epilepsy, Sunstroke, Poisoning, Castration by the Ecraseur, and Mechanism of the Foot (in Chapter or Shoeing).

"Of the many popular veterinary books which have come under our notice, this is certainly one of the most scientific and reliable. . . . The description of symptoms and the directions for the application of remedies are given in perfectly plain terms, which the tyro will find no difficulty in comprehending."—*Field*.

"Simplicity is one of the most commendable features in the book."—*Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*.

"Captain Hayes, in the new edition of 'Veterinary Notes,' has added considerably to its value, and rendered the book more useful to those non-professional people who may be inclined or compelled to treat their own horses when sick or injured."—*Veterinary Journal*.

"We do not think that horse-owners in general are likely to find a more reliable and useful book for guidance in an emergency."—*Field*.

TRAINING AND HORSE MANAGEMENT IN INDIA.—BY CAPTAIN M. H. HAYES, author of "Veterinary Notes for Horse-Owners," "Riding," &c Fifth Edition. Crown 8vo. Rs. 6.

"No better guide could be placed in the hands of either amateur horseman or veterinary surgeon."—*Veterinary Journal*.

"A useful guide in regard to horses anywhere. . . . Concise, practical, and portable."—*Saturday Review*.

SOUNDNESS AND AGE OF HORSES.—A VETERINARY AND LEGAL GUIDE to the Examination of Horses for Soundness. By Captain M. H. HAYES, M.R.C.V.S. With 100 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. Rs. 6.

"Captain Hayes is entitled to much credit for the explicit and sensible manner in which he has discussed the many questions—some of them extremely vexed ones—which pertain to soundness and unsoundness in horses."—*Veterinary Journal*.

"All who have horses to buy, sell, or keep will find plenty to interest them in this manual, which is full of illustrations, and still fuller of hints and wrinkles."—*Referee*.

"Captain Hayes' work is evidently the result of much careful research, and the horseman, as well as the veterinarian, will find in it much that is interesting and instructive."—*Field*.

THE HORSE-WOMAN.—A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO SIDE-SADDLE RIDING.

By Mrs. HAYES, and Edited by Captain M. H. HAYES. Illustrated by 48 Drawings by J. OSWALD-BROWN and 4 Photographs. Uniform with "Riding: on the Flat and Across Country." Imp. 16mo. Rs. 7-8.

"This is the first occasion on which a practical horseman and a practical horsewoman have collaborated in bringing out a book on riding for ladies. The result is in every way satisfactory."—*Field.*

"A large amount of sound practical instruction, very judiciously and pleasantly imparted."—*Times.*

"We have seldom come across a brighter book than 'The Horsewoman.'"—*Athenaeum.*

"Eminently sensible and practical."—*Daily Chronicle.*

SPORT AND VETERINARY WORKS.

HIGHLANDS OF CENTRAL INDIA.—NOTES ON THEIR FORESTS
and Wild Tribes, Natural History, and Sports. By Capt. J FORSYTH, B.S.C.
New Edition. With Map and Tinted Illustrations. Rs. 7-8.

CALCUTTA TURF CLUB RULES OF RACING, together with the Rules relating to Lotteries, Betting, Defaulters, and the Rules of the Calcutta Turf Club. Revised May 1892. Authorized Edition. Rs. 2.

THE RACING CALENDAR, VOL. V, FROM MAY 1892 TO APRIL 1893,
RACKS PAST. Published by the Calcutta Turf Club. CONTENTS:—Rules of Racing, Lotteries, C. T. C., etc., Registered Colours; Licensed Trainers and Jockeys; Assumed Names; List of Horses Aged, Classed and Measured by C. T. C. and W. I. T. C.; Races Run under C. T. C. Rules; Performances of Horses; Appendix and Index. Rs. 4.

THE RACING CALENDAR FROM 1ST AUGUST 1888 TO 30TH APRIL 1889,
RACKS PAST. 12mo. cloth. Vol. I, Rs. 4. Vol. II, to April 1890, Rs. 4. Vol. III, to April 1891, Rs. 4. Vol. IV, to April 1892, Rs. 4. Vol. V, to April 1893, Rs. 4.

CALCUTTA RACING CALENDAR.—PUBLISHED EVERY FORTNIGHT.
Annual Subscription Rs. 12.

THE SPORTSMAN'S MANUAL.—IN QUEST OF GAME IN KULLU,
Lahoul, and Ladak to the Tso Morari Lake, with Notes on Shooting in Spiti, Bara Baghal, Chamba, and Kashmir, and a detailed description of Sport in more than 100 Nalas. With 9 Maps. By Lt.-Col. R. H. TYACKE,
late H. M.'s 98th and 34th Regiments. Fcap 8vo, cloth. Rs. 3-8.

THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA.

SEONEE : OR, CAMP LIFE ON THE SATPURA RANGE.—A Tale of Indian Adventure. By R. A. STRRNDALE, author of "Mammalia of India," "Denizens of the Jungles." Illustrated by the author. With a Map and an Appendix containing a brief Topographical and Historical Account of the District of Seonee in the Central Provinces of India. Crown 8vo, cloth. Rs. 7.

LARGE GAME SHOOTING IN THIBET, THE HIMALAYAS, NORTHERN AND CENTRAL INDIA. By Brig.-General ALEXANDER A. KINLOCH. Containing Descriptions of the Country and of the various Animals to be found; together with extracts from a journal of several years' standing. With 36 Illustrations from photographs and a Map. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Demy 4to, elegantly bound. Rs. 25.

"This splendidly illustrated record of sport, the photogravures, especially the heads of the various antelopes, are life-like; and the letter-press is very pleasant reading."—*Graphic*.

"The book is capitally got up, the type is better than in former editions, and the excellent photogravures give an exceptional value to the work."—*Asian*.

DENIZENS OF THE JUNGLES.—A SERIES OF SKETCHES OF WILD ANIMALS, illustrating their form and natural attitude. With Letter-press Description of each Plate. By R. A. STRRNDALE, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., author of "Natural History of the Mammalia of India," "Seonee," &c. Oblong folio. Rs. 10.

- | | |
|---|---|
| I. "Denizens of the Jungles"—
Aborigines—Deer—Monkeys. | VII. "A Race for Life"—Blue Bull
and Wild Dogs. |
| II. "On the Watch"—Tiger. | VIII. "Meaning Mischief"—The
Gaur—Indian Bison. |
| III. "Not so Fast Asleep as he
Looks"—Panther—Monkeys. | IX. "More than His Match"—
Buffalo and Rhinoceros. |
| IV. "Waiting for Father"—Black
Bears of the Plains. | X. "A Critical Moment"—Spotted
Deer and Leopard. |
| V. "Rival Monarchs"—Tiger and
Elephant. | XI. "Hard Hit"—The Sambur. |
| VI. "Hors de Combat"—Indian
Wild Boar and Tiger. | XII. "Mountain Monarchs"—Marco
Polo's Sheep. |

REMINISCENCES OF TWENTY YEARS' PIG-STICKING IN BENGAL.
By RAOUl. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. [In the Press.]

HORSE BREEDING AND REARING IN INDIA.—WITH NOTES ON TRAINING for the Flat and Across Country, and on Purchase, Breaking in, and General Management. By Major JOHN HUMFRAY, B.S.C., F.Z.S. Crown 8vo, cloth. Rs. 3-8.

INDIAN HORSE NOTES.—AN EPITOME OF USEFUL INFORMATION
 arranged for ready reference on Emergencies, and specially adapted for Officers and Mofussil Residents. All Technical Terms explained and Simplest Remedies selected. By Major C——, author of "Indian Notes about Dogs." Second Edition, Revised and considerably Enlarged. Feap. 8vo, cloth. Rs. 2.

DOGS FOR HOT CLIMATES.—A GUIDE FOR RESIDENTS IN TROPICAL COUNTRIES as to suitable Breeds, their Respective Uses, Management and Doctoring. By VERO SHAW and Captain M. H. HAYES. With Illustrations.

[*In the Press.*]

RIDING FOR LADIES, WITH HINTS ON THE STABLE.—A LADY'S HORSE BOOK. By Mrs. POWER O'DONOGHUE. With 75 Illustrations by A. CHANTRY CORBOULD. Elegantly printed and bound. Imp. 16mo, gilt. Rs. 7-8.

CONTENTS:—Ought Children to Ride?—"For Mothers and Children"—First Hints to a Learner—Selecting a Mount—The Lady's Dress—Bitting—Saddling—How to Sit, Walk, Canter, and Trot—Reins, Voice, and Whip—Kidning on the Road—Paces, Vices, and Faults—A Lesson in Leaping—Managing Refusers—Falling—Hunting Outfit Considered—Economy in Riding Dress—Hacks and Hunters—In the Hunting Field—Shoeing—Feeding—Stabbing—Doctoring—Breeding—"Wrinkles."

INDIAN NOTES ABOUT DOGS.—THEIR DISEASES AND TREATMENT.
 By Major C——. Fourth Edition. Feap. 8vo, cloth. Re. 1-8.

ANGLING ON THE KUMAUN LAKES.—WITH A MAP OF THE KUMAON LAKE COUNTRY and Plan of each Lake. By Depy. Surgeon-General W. WALKER. Crown 8vo, cloth. Rs. 4.

"Written with all the tenderness and attention to detail which characterise the followers of the gentle art."—*Hayes' Sporting News.*

USEFUL HINTS TO YOUNG SHIKARIS ON THE GUN AND RIFLE.—
 By "THE LITTLE OLD BEAR." Reprinted from *Asian.* Crown 8vo. Rs. 2-8.

THE ARMS ACT (XI OF 1878).—WITH ALL THE NOTICES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, the Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Punjab Governments, and High Court Decisions and Rulings. By W. HAWKINS. Second Edition.

[*In the Press.*]

POLO RULES.—RULES OF THE CALCUTTA POLO CLUB and of the Indian Polo Association, with the Article on Polo by "An Old Hand." Reprinted from *Hayes' Sporting News.* Feap. 8vo. Re. 1.

MEDICINE, HYGIENE, ETC.

AIDS TO PRACTICAL HYGIENE.—By J. C. BATTERSBY, R.A., M.B.
B.C.H. Univ. Dublin. Fcap. 8vo, cloth. Rs. 2.

"A valuable handbook to the layman interested in sanitation."—*Morning Post*.
"To the busy practitioner or the medical student it will serve the purposes
of a correct and intelligent guide."—*Medical Record*.

**HINTS FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND MEDICAL TREATMENT OF
CHILDREN IN INDIA.** By EDWARD A. BIRCH, M.D., Surgeon-Major,
Bengal Establishment. Second Edition, Revised. Being the Eighth
Edition of "Goodeve's Hints for the Management of Children in India."
Crown 8vo. Rs. 7.

Dr. Goodeve.—"I have no hesitation in saying that the present edition is
for many reasons superior to its predecessors. It is written very carefully, and
with much knowledge and experience on the author's part, whilst it possesses
the great advantage of bringing up the subject to the present level of Medical
Science."

The Medical Times and Gazette, in an article upon this work and Moore's
"Family Medicine for India," says:—"The two works before us are in them-
selves probably about the best examples of medical works written for non-
professional readers. The style of each is simple, and as free as possible
from technical expressions. The modes of treatment recommended are
generally those most likely to yield good results in the hands of laymen;
and throughout each volume the important fact is kept constantly before the
mind of the reader, that the volume he is using is but a poor substitute for
personal professional advice, for which it must be discarded whenever there
is the opportunity."

**QUERIES AT A MESS TABLE.—WHAT SHALL WE EAT? WHAT SHALL
WE DRINK?** By Surg.-Maj. JOSHUA DUKE. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, gilt. Rs. 2-4.

**BANTING IN INDIA.—WITH SOME REMARKS ON DIET AND THINGS
in General.** By Surg.-Maj. JOSHUA DUKE. Third Edition. Cloth. Re. 1-8.

OUTLINES OF MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE FOR INDIA.—By J. D. B.
GRIBBLE, M.C.E. (Retired), and PATRICK HÉHIR, M.D., F.R.C.S.E. Third
Edition, Revised, Enlarged, and Annotated. Demy 8vo. Rs. 5-8.

RUDIMENTS OF SANITATION.—FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS. By PATRICK
HÉHIR, M.D. Second Edition. 12mo, cloth. Re. 1-4.

THE TEETH.—THEIR STRUCTURE, DISEASE, AND PRESERVATION.
With some Notes on Conservative and Prosthetic Dentistry. Nine Plates,
By Jos. MILLER, L.D.S., R.C.S.E. Second Edition. 8vo, cloth. Rs. 2-8.

MY LEPER FRIENDS.—AN ACCOUNT OF PERSONAL WORK AMONG LEPERS, and their daily life in India. By Mrs. HAYES. With Illustrations from Photographs, and a Chapter on Leprosy by Dr. G. G. MACLAREN. Imp. square 32mo. Rs. 2-8.

"The author pictures a very sad phase of human misery by relating the story of the inner life of sufferers whom she has known."—*Cork Constitution.*

"It is impossible to read Mrs. Hayes' book without feeling the keenest sympathy with her in her brave and onerous work, and it cannot fail to result in a considerable return for the advantage of the lepers. Mrs. Hayes writes well and vividly, and there is a note of thorough sincerity in all she says that lends an additional charm to the work. . . . There are several illustrations in the book, reproduced from photographs of lepers."—*Home News.*

"On the whole, Mrs. Hayes has written her book in a very sympathising spirit."—*Indian Daily News.*

HYGIENE OF WATER AND WATER SUPPLIES.—BY PATRICK HEHIR, M.D., Lecturer on Hygiene, Hyderabad Med. School. 8vo, cloth, flush. Rs. 2.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN KASHMIR, 1892.—BY A. MITRA, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Principal Medical Officer in Kashmir. With Map and Tables. 4to, sewed. Re. 1.

A RECORD OF THREE YEARS' WORK OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India. August 1885 to August 1888. By H. E. THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN. Crown 8vo. Re. 1.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SUPPLYING FEMALE MEDICAL AID to the Women of India. By H. E. THE COUNTESS of DUFFERIN. Reprinted from the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, by permission. As. 8.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—A GUIDE FOR INTENDED CANDIDATES for Commissions and for the Junior Officers of the Service. By WILLIAM WEBB, M.B., Surgeon, Bengal Army, late Agency Surgeon at the Court of Bikanir, Superintendent of Dispensaries, Jails, and Vaccination in the Bikanir State, and for some time Guardian to H. H. the Maharajah. Crown 8vo. Rs. 4.

"We recommend the book to all who think of competing for admission into the Indian Medical Service."—*Lancet.*

THE CARLSBAD TREATMENT FOR TROPICAL AILMENTS, AND HOW TO CARRY IT OUT IN INDIA. By Surgn.-Captain L. TARLETON YOUNG. Ex. fcap. 8vo. [In the Press.]

THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA.

AGUE; OR, INTERMITTENT FEVER.—By M. D. O'CONNEL, M.D. 8vo, sewed. Rs. 2.

THE LANDMARKS OF SNAKE-POISON LITERATURE.—Being a Review of the more important Researches into the Nature of Snake-Poisons. By VINCENT RICHARDS, F.R.C.S. ED., &c., Civil Medical Officer of Goalundo, Bengal. Rs. 2-8.

MALARIA; ITS CAUSE AND EFFECTS; MALARIA AND THE SPLEEN; Injuries of the Spleen: An Analysis of 39 cases. By E. G. RUSSELL, M.B., B.S.C. 8vo, cloth. Rs. 8.

PERSONAL AND DOMESTIC HYGIENE FOR THE SCHOOL AND HOME; being a Text-book on Elementary Physiology, Hygiene, Home Nursing, and First Aid to the Injured; for Senior Schools and Family Reference. By Mrs. HAROLD HENDLEY. Illustrated. Ex. fcap. 8vo.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE FOR INDIA.—By J. B. LYON, F.C.S., F.C., Brigade Surgeon, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Grant Medical College, Bombay. The Legal Matter revised by J. D. INVERARITY, Bar-at-law. Second Edition. Illustrated. 8vo. Rs. 16.

INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE.—Published monthly. Subscription Rs. 18 yearly.

DOMESTIC BOOKS.

THE INDIAN COOKERY BOOK.—A PRACTICAL HANDBOOK TO THE KITCHEN IN INDIA, adapted to the Three Presidencies. Containing Original and Approved Recipes in every department of Indian Cookery; Recipes for Summer Beverages and Home-made Liqueurs; Medicinal and other Recipes; together with a variety of things worth knowing. By a Thirty-five Years' Resident. Rs. 3.

FIRMINGER'S MANUAL OF GARDENING FOR INDIA.—A New Edition (the fourth) thoroughly Revised and Re-written. With many Illustrations. By H. ST. J. JACKSON. Imp. 16mo, cloth, gilt. Rs. 10.

POULTRY KEEPING IN INDIA.—A SIMPLE AND PRACTICAL BOOK on their care and treatment, their various breeds, and the means of rendering them profitable. By ISA TWEDD, author of "Cow-Keeping in India." With Illustrations. [In the Press.]

THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA.

COW-KEEPING IN INDIA.—A SIMPLE AND PRACTICAL BOOK on their care and treatment, their various breeds, and the means of rendering them profitable. By ISA TWREED. With 37 Illustrations of the various Breeds, &c. Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt. Rs. 4-8.

"A most useful contribution to a very important subject, and we can strongly recommend it."—*Madras Mail*.

"A valuable contribution to Agricultural Literature in the East."—*Ceylon Observer*.

ENGLISH ETIQUETTE FOR INDIAN GENTLEMEN.—By W. TREGO WRBB, Bengal Educational Department. Second Edition. Feap. 8vo, cloth, Re. 1-4. Paper, Re. 1.

The book comprises chapters on General Conduct, Calls, Dining-out, Levées, Balls, Garden-parties, Railway-travelling, &c. It also contains a chapter on Letter-writing, proper Modes of Address, &c., together with hints on how to draw up Applications for Appointments, with Examples.

PERSONAL AND DOMESTIC HYGIENE FOR THE SCHOOL AND HOME; being a Text-book on Elementary Physiology, Hygiene, Home Nursing, and First Aid to the Injured; for Senior Schools and Family Reference, By MRS. HAROLD HENDLKY. Ex. feap. 8vo.

THE AMATEUR GARDENER IN THE HILLS.—With a few Hints on Fowls, Pigeons, and Rabbits. By an Amateur. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. [In the press.]

HINTS FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND MEDICAL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN IN INDIA. By EDWARD A. BIRCH, M.D., Surgeon-Major, Bengal Establishment. Second Edition, Revised. Being the Eighth Edition of "Goodeve's Hints for the Management of Children in India." Crown 8vo. Rs. 7.

Dr. Goodeve.—"I have no hesitation in saying that the present edition is for many reasons superior to its predecessors. It is written very carefully, and with much knowledge and experience on the author's part, whilst it possesses the great advantage of bringing up the subject to the present level of Medical Service."

QUERIES AT A MESS TABLE.—WHAT SHALL WE EAT? WHAT SHALL WE DRINK? By Surg.-Maj. JOSHUA DUKE. Feap. 8vo, cloth, gilt, Rs. 2-4.

THE MEM-SAHIB'S BOOK OF CAKES, BISCUITS, ETC.—With Remarks on Ovens, & Hindustani Vocabulary, Weights & Measures. [In the Press.]

GUIDE BOOKS.

INCE'S KASHMIR HANDBOOK.—A GUIDE FOR VISITORS. Re-Written and much Enlarged by JOSHUA DUKE, Surg.-Lt.-Col., Bengal Medical Service, formerly Civil Surgeon, Gilgit and Srinagar. Fcap. 8vo, cloth Maps in cloth case. With Appendix containing the Jhelum Valley Road. Rs. 6-8.

The CHIEF CONTENTS are:—An Account of the Province of Kashmir, its Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Valleys, Passes, Inhabitants—Srinagar—Arts and Manufactures, Antiquities, etc.—Requisites for the Journey—Cost—Official Notification to Travellers—Useful Hints—Routes, Gujrat and Pir Panjal—Jhelum, Tangrot and Kotli Poonch—Rawal Pindi and Murree—The New Road—Husan Abbal, Abbottabad, the Jhelum—The Kishengunga Valley—Eastern Portion of Kashmir—Leh—Western Portion of Kashmir—Woolar Lake—Gulmarg—Lelab Valley, Ladak—Pangkong Lake—Gilgit—Astor—Skardu—The Tilaib Valley, &c., and the following—

MAPS:—(1) Jammu and Kashmir with adjoining countries. (2) Map showing Routes to Skardu, etc. (3) Map showing Leh to Himis Monastery, Salt Lake Valley, Pangkong Lake. Kamri Pass, Burail Pass. (4) Astor and Gilgit with surrounding country. *The Maps are finely executed by the Survey of India Dept.*

RAWAL PINDI TO SRINAGAR.—A DETAILED ACCOUNT of the New Jhelum Valley Road; together with a Brief Note of five other Routes leading into the Valley. Being an Appendix to Ince's Handbook to Kashmir. Re. 1-8.

FROM SIMLA TO SHIPKI IN CHINESE THIBET.—An Itinerary of the Roads and various minor Routes, with a few Hints to Travellers, and Sketch Map. By Major W. F. GORDON-FORBES, Rifle Brigade. Fcap. 8vo, cloth. Rs. 2.

ITINERARIKS—Simla to Shipki, 'Charling' Pass, 'Sarahan to Narkunda' Forest Road, Simla to the 'Chor,' Pooi to Dankar, Chini to Landour, and the 'Shalle.'

HANDBOOK FOR VISITORS TO AGRA AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD. By H. G. KEENE, C.S. Fifth Edition, Revised. Maps, Plans, &c. Fcap. 8vo, cloth. Rs. 2-8.

A HANDBOOK FOR VISITORS TO DELHI AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD. By H. G. KEENE, C.S. Third Edition. Maps. Fcap. 8vo, cloth. Rs. 2-8.

HILLS BEYOND SIMLA.—THREE MONTHS' TOUR FROM SIMLA, through Bussahir, Kunowar, and Spiti to Lahoul. ("In the Footsteps of the Few.") By Mrs. J. C. MURRAY-AYNESLEY. Crown 8vo, cloth. Rs. 3.

THACKER'S GUIDE TO DARJEELING.—With two Maps. Fcap. 8vo, sewed. Rs. 2.

THE 4-ANNA RAILWAY GUIDE.—With Maps. Published monthly. 4 annas.

THACKER'S GUIDE TO CALCUTTA.—WITH CHAPTERS ON ITS BY-PATHS, etc., and a chapter on the Government of India, and Maps of the European Residence Portion and Official and Business Portion of the City. Fcap. 8vo, cloth. Rs. 3.

CALCUTTA TO LIVERPOOL, BY CHINA, JAPAN, AND AMERICA, IN 1877. By Lieut.-General Sir HENRY-NORMAN. Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo, cloth. Rs. 2-8.

GUIDE TO MASURI, LANDAUR, DEHRA DUN, AND THE HILLS NORTH OF DEHRA; including Routes to the Snows and other places of note; with Chapter on Garbwa (Tehri), Hardwar, Rurki, and Chakrata. By JOHN NORTHAM. Rs. 2-8.

THE SPORTSMAN'S MANUAL.—IN QUEST OF GAME IN KULLU, Lahoul, and Ladak to the Tso Morari Lake, with Notes on Shooting in Spiti, Bara Baghal, Chamba, and Kashmir, and a detailed description of Sport in more than 100 Nalas. With nine Maps. By Lt.-Col. R. H. TYACKE, late H. M.'s 98th & 34th Regts. Fcap. 8vo, cloth. Rs. 3-8.

FROM THE CITY OF PALACES TO ULTIMA THULE.—With a Map of Iceland, Icelandic Vocabulary, Money Tables, &c. By H. K. GORDON. Crown 8vo, sewed. Re. 1.

THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORIES AND MAPS.

MAP OF THE CIVIL DIVISIONS OF INDIA.—Including Governments, Divisions and Districts, Political Agencies, and Native States; also the Cities and Towns with 10,000 Inhabitants and upwards. Coloured. 20 in. x 36 in. Folded, Re. 1. On linen, Rs. 2.

CALCUTTA.—PLANS OF THE OFFICIAL AND BUSINESS PORTION, with houses numbered, and Index of Government Offices and Houses of Business on the Map. Plan of the Residence portion of Calcutta with houses numbered so that their position may easily be found. Two maps in pocket case. The maps are on a large scale. As. 12.

THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA.

1893.—**THACKER'S INDIAN DIRECTORY.**—Official, Legal, Educational, Professional, and Commercial Directories of the whole of India. General Information; Holidays, &c.; Stamp Duties, Customs Tariff, Tonnage Schedules; Post Offices in India, forming a Gazetteer; List of Governors-General and Administrators of India from beginning of British Rule; Orders of the Star of India, Indian Empire, &c.; Warrant of Precedence, Table of Salutes, &c.; The Civil Service of India; An Army List of the Three Presidencies; A Railway Directory; A Newspaper and Periodical Directory; A Conveyance Directory; Tea, Indigo, Silk, and Coffee Concerns; List of Clubs in India; Alphabetical List of Residents. In thick Royal Octavo. With a Railway Map of India. A Map of the Official and Business portion of Calcutta and a Map of the European Residence Portion of Calcutta. Rs. 20.

A COMPLETE LIST OF INDIAN AND CEYLON TEA GARDENS, Indigo Concerns, Silk Filatures, Sugar Factories, Cinchona Concerns, and Coffee Estates. With their Capital, Directors, Proprietors, Agents, Managers, Assistants, &c., and their Factory Marks by which the Chests may be identified in the Market. [1893] Rs. 2-8.

THACKER'S MAP OF INDIA, WITH INSET PHYSICAL MAPS, SKETCH PLANS of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. Edited by J. G. BARTHOLEMEW. Corrected to present date. With Railways, Political Changes, and an Index of 10,000 Names, being every place mentioned in "Hunter's Imperial Gazetteer." In book form, Rs. 5; mounted on rollers, varnished, with Index, Rs. 8.

"An excellent map."—*Glasgow Herald*.

"This is a really splendid map of India, produced with the greatest skill and care."—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

"For compactness and completeness of information few works surpassing or approaching it have been seen in cartography."—*Scotsman*.

NATURAL HISTORY, BOTANY, ETC.

THE FUTURE OF THE DATE PALM IN INDIA (PHœNIX DACTYLIFERA). By E. BONAVIA, M.D., Brigade-Surgeon, Indian Medical Department. Crown 8vo, cloth. Rs. 2-8.

GAME, SHORE, AND WATER BIRDS OF INDIA.—By COL. A. LE MESSURIER, R.E. A *vade mecum* for Sportsmen. With 121 Illustrations. 8vo. Rs. 10.

THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA.

HANDBOOK TO THE FERNS OF INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE MALAY PENINSULA.

By Colonel R. H. BEDDOME, author of the "Ferns of British India." With 300 Illustrations by the author. Imp. 16mo. Rs. 10.

"A most valuable work of reference."—*Garden.*

"It is the first special book of portable size and moderate price which has been devoted to Indian Ferns, and is in every way deserving."—*Nature.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE FERNS OF BRITISH INDIA, CEYLON AND THE MALAY PENINSULA,

containing Ferns which have been discovered since the publication of the "Handbook to the Ferns of British India," &c. By Col. R. H. BEDDOME, F.L.S. Crown 8vo, sewed. Rs. 2-12.

GOLD, COPPER, AND LEAD IN CHOTA-NAGPORE.—COMPILED BY

W. KING, D. SC., Director of the Geological Survey of India, and T. A. POPK, Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India. With Map showing the Geological Formation and the Areas taken up by the Various Prospecting and Mining Companies. Crown 8vo, cloth. Rs. 5.

ON INDIGO MANUFACTURE.—A PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL GUIDE
to the Production of the Dye. With numerous Illustrative Experiments.

By J. BRIDGES LEE, M.A., F.G.S. Crown 8vo, cloth. Rs. 4.

"The book is thoroughly practical, and is as free from technicalities as such a work can well be, and it gives as much information as could well be imparted in so small a compass."—*Indian Daily News.*

"Instructive and useful alike to planter and proprietor . . . A very clear and undoubtedly valuable treatise for the use of practical planters, and one which every planter would do well to have always at hand during his manufacturing season. For the rest, a planter has only to open the book for it to commend itself to him."—*Pioneer.*

MANUAL OF AGRICULTURE FOR INDIA.—BY LIEUT. FREDERICK POGSON. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, cloth, gilt. Rs. 5.**THE CULTURE AND MANUFACTURE OF INDIGO.—With a Description of a Planter's Life and Resources.** By WALTER MACLAGAN REID. Crown 8vo. With 19 full-page Illustrations. Rs. 5.

"It is proposed in the following Sketches of Indigo Life in Tirhoot and Lower Bengal to give those who have never witnessed the manufacture of Indigo, or seen an Indigo Factory in this country, an idea of how the finished marketable article is produced: together with other phases and incidents of an Indigo Planter's life, such as may be interesting and amusing to friends at home."—*Introduction.*

ROXBURGH'S FLORA INDICA; OR, DESCRIPTION OF INDIAN PLANTS.
Reprinted *litteratim* from Cary's Edition. 8vo, cloth. Rs. 5.

THACKER, SPINK AND CO., CALCUTTA.



